

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Corn left on the cob in this reproduction of a section of an Indiana cob pile shows profits thrown away by an inefficient sheller.
[For details see page 457]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

H. C. Adams, broker, grain & feed seeds.*
Barrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.*
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Hardeman-King Co., grain seeds, feed mfrs.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., grain and public storage.
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.
Stone & Colley Grain Co., wholesale grain.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., country run grain.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill, Incorporated, grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillop, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Davenport Elevator Co., corn, oats, soy beans.*
Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Wildner Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Continental Grain Co., grain merchants.
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Bailey Cain Co., shpr. grain, mill'd, protein feeds.*
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummings & McAllister, brokers grain, feed, oil.*
Dill Grain Co., L. J., mchts.-brokers, grain, beans, feeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Early & Daniel Co., grain and feed service.*

DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members
Woodcamp, Inc., grain, feeds, consignments.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Dodge City Term. Elvtr. Co., bonded storage-mchdrs.*

DES MOINES, IOWA

Des Moines Elevator Co., wheat, corn, oats, soybeans.*

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Continental Grain Co., operating 2,000,000 bu. elvtr.
Enid Elevator Corp., operating Enid Terminal Elevator.*
Fenquay Grain Co., optrs., country elvtrs., gr. mdsng.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.
E. R. Humphrey Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Johnston Grain Co., W. B., wheat, coarse gr., fd. seeds.*
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

FARWELL, TEXAS

Henderson Grain & Seed Co., field seed & grain.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Christensen Grain Co., grain brokers.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Paul Allison, brkg., consngmts., grain, seed, ingredients.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
The Ft. Worth Elvtr. & Whng. Co., public storage.*
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., grn., sds., minerals, Cone'ts.*
Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas, mdsng., public storage.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.
The Midwest Grain Co., grain merchants, country eles.
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
The Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, oats, sats, barley.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts., consngmts.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., wheat, kafir, barley, etc.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain merchants.*
The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.
Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Gold Proof Elevator, receivers and shippers.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange Members

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.*
Cargill, Incorporated, milling wheat.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

United Grain Co., Buyers Agents.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.*
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Member Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., grain merchants.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members

Dannen Grain & Mfg. Co., grain mchts.-consignments.*
Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co., K. B. Clark, Mgr.
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.*
Fuller-Woodbridge Com. Co., gr. & millets, all kinds.*
Dan Mullally Grain Co., everything in grain.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Service Grain Co., grain commission merchants.*
Terminal Grain Co., grain, soybeans, consignments.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., general mchts.*
The Smoot Grain Co., milling wheat.

SIDNEY, OHIO

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., grain merchants.*

TOLEDO, OHIO

Board of Trade Members

Rice Grain Co., "Oats Specialists."*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Welcott & Lincoln, Inc., opers. Wellington Term. Elvtr.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Craig Grain Co., wholesale grain & seeds.
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

Nanson Commission Co.
Grain—Hay—Seeds
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.
WABASH BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**WHEAT****AND ALL OTHER GRAINS***Any Grade
Any Quantity — Any Time***BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION**
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**SATISFACTORY SERVICE IN EVERY BRANCH
OF THE GRAIN BUSINESS****CARGILL**
INCORPORATED**Minneapolis
and All Principal Terminal Markets****Personal Attention Plus Experienced Supervision
Given Every Consignment**Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-THEIS GRAIN CO.****GRAIN MERCHANTS****ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 4,000,000 BUSHELS****Frank A. Theis, President****F. J. FitzPatrick, Vice President****F. L. Rosenbury, Secy-Treas.****Safety
Sample Envelopes**

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable. Grain size, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, \$2.75 per hundred, 500, \$12.00. Seed size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, per hundred \$2.00 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.**Board of Trade****Kansas City, Mo.**

Operating

**SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"****10,200,000 BUSHELS****Modern Fireproof Storage****CIPHER CODES**

We carry the following cipher codes in stock:
Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Robinsons Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Dowling's Grain Code..... 3.00
Miller's Code (1936), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (10th edition) 4.00
Peerless Export Grain Code.....85.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



**Don't Take Your Freedom for Granted
GUARD IT WITH WAR SAVINGS BONDS**

Board of Trade
Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"68 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN — BEANS
STOCKS — BONDS
COTTON — BUTTER
EGGS — PROVISIONS**CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY**141 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO
PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK**RECEIVERS — SHIPPERS — EXPORTERS**

MEMBERS OF ALL LEADING COMMODITY EXCHANGES

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • ENID • KANSAS CITY • OMAHA

**Your Oat Growers --
Can Get**

- More Bushels per Acre
- Better Quality Oats
- More Feed for Stock and Poultry
- Extra Dollars from Their Oat Crop

*By Raising These New Varieties - -***TAMA, BOONE, VICLAND,
CONTROL or MARION**

Resistant to Rusts and Smuts

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

Grain Department, Chicago, Illinois

Continuous Buyers of Oats, Wheat, Corn, Barley.

**Hedging by Dealing
in Grain Futures***By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.*

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

What have you?FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds**Do you want?**An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help**Grain & Feed Journals**CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.readers who would like to know.
Tell them thru a "For Sale &
Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per
type line.Corn Exchange
Members

BUFFALO

Corn Exchange
Members**Wood Grain Corp.****CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

American Elevator & Grain Division

Russell Miller Milling Company

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

*Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.***Lewis Grain Corp.***A good firm to consign to*

Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley

BUFFALO

NEW YORK

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.

RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty

BUFFALO

NEW YORK

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members

LUKE Grain
Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

**J. Younge Grain
Company**
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS
28 BOARD OF TRADE PEORIA, ILLINOIS

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS
● **W. W. DEWEY & SONS** ●
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA

**WHERE THE
GRAIN DUST'S
THICKEST—MAKE
MINE DUPOR No. 4**

DUPOR No. 4 for grain dusts provides "Original Twins," double filter protection. Foldable, reversible—fits any face! Has approved face cloth for comfort. Weighs 4 ounces. Conversation easy. Has prize-winning Modern Plastics filter caps and check valves. It's patented too!

Sample sent postpaid for \$1.50

H. S. COVER
74 Chippewa St. South Bend, Ind.

**VITAL TO**

- low maintenance
- more input power
- low insurance



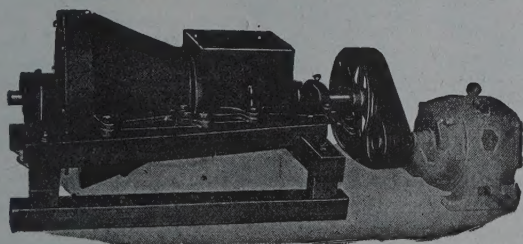
SKF Industries, Inc., Phila., Pa.

SKF

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

By mentioning the Grain & Feed Journals of Chicago when writing its advertisers you help it to more efficient work in improving grain trade conditions.

**Save with SIDNEY
CORN SHELLERS**



**For Greater
SPEED, ECONOMY, DURABILITY**

Regardless of how large or how small your plant may be, you'll find a dependable Sidney corn sheller made to fit your requirements in the complete line of grain machinery. Sidney corn shellers have all these advantages . . . roller bearings, heavy frame, chilled cast iron teeth, heavy shaft, balanced throughout. Adjustable for all kinds of corn. Write today for details, and ask for your copy of our new catalog—no obligation.

THE Sidney GRAIN MACHINERY CO.

"Manufacturers for over 75 years" • Sidney, Ohio

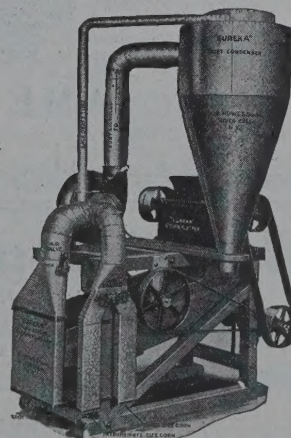
**large savings
for small mills**



'golden cut

All-in-One System

Three grades of 'golden-cut corn—with less power and less by-product than other methods. Greatest quantity of coarsegrade product. Simple, safe, masterbuilt outfits. America's newest—and best.

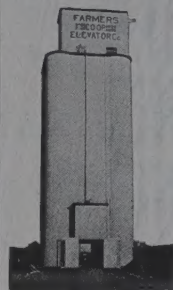


1300 to 3000 pounds, hourly,
of finished product

Ask for Catalog J-167

S. HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

**CHALMERS & BORTON**

Contractors
and
Engineers

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

**POLK SYSTEM—
CONCRETE STORAGES**

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.

Fort Branch, Indiana

Designers — Contractors

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF

Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

2306 Taylor Street Omaha, Neb.

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

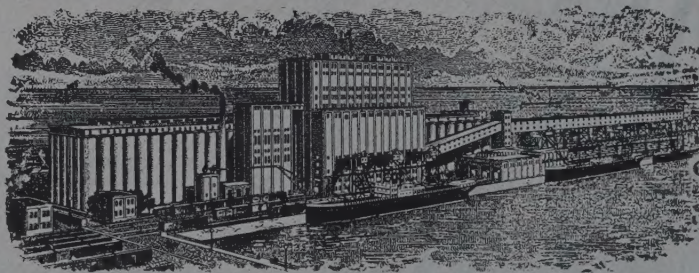
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

1012 Baltimore Ave. — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

Malting Plants

MILLER MALTING COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete Malt Plant Including

Elevator—Kiln House—Germinating Compartments

Designed and constructed by us.



REXALL

INNER-LOCKED BELTING

(CONTAINS NO RUBBER)

Unequalled for heavy duty grain leg service. Proof against ply separation, bolt heads pulling through and early deterioration.



Many REXALL heavy duty elevator belts are still operating after more than 15 years' service in the grain industry.

Ask for the evidence back of our claims

IMPERIAL BELTING COMPANY

1750 So. Kilbourn Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

INCREASED CAPACITIES---

A complete stock of buckets, leg belts, head pulleys, motors and head drives enables us to quote you promptly and exactly on the proper equipment to increase the elevating capacity of your elevator legs to any speed you may desire, yet keep power costs low.

*Write us about your needs.
No obligation, of course.*

WHITE★STAR★COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS

Ibberson Efficiency

Saves Money

Builders of:

Grain Elevators
Feed Mills
Seed Plants
Coal Plants

Repairing and Remodeling

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

Minneapolis

Minnesota

We enjoy our Grain & Feed Journals very much and find it very interesting.—
Ward Bean & Elvtr. Co., Farley, N. M.

E. C. FURRER

Consulting Engineer

Design - Supervision - Reports
Grain Elevators - Mills - Buildings
4107 N. Osceola Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HOGENSON

Construction Co.
Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

Affidavit of Weight (Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x8½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 A.W. Weight, 8 oz. Price 80c; three copies \$2.20, plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple - Complete - Safe

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½ x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 85 cts. plus postage. Three copies \$2.25.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, 327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Everytime you mention the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NORTHWESTERN OHIO Elevator, feed and seed business for sale; Diesel powered; will do \$100,000.00 per year or better. In a splendid community; good reasons for selling. Address 89Y7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN INDIANA Elevator for sale. Small town on two R.R.; motor power; grinding, equipment; good business; employ three; small investment; terms to suit. Manager in Army. Address 89Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

COUNTY SEAT elevator for sale, with two acres land. Coal and feed business. Big basement. Other storage buildings. Ample space for business expansion. Reasonable. Mrs. Lillian Gross Hallermann, Caryle, Ill.

CENTRAL OHIO—Grain, feed, seed and coal business for sale account ill health. Sacrificing for quick sale. Pricing two locations for price of one. Volume well over \$100,000 per year. Address 89V3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Will sell one half interest in grain elevator to party capable of taking over management. Located in good grain and feed territory. Doing good business. Terms can be arranged. Reason for selling, other business. Address 89Y4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FEED MILL for sale. Very good grinding and mixing equipment, almost new. Also 2 or 3 side lines, worth inquiring about. Erling Torgerson, Galloway, Wis.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Elevator manager for country elevator and feed plant, who understands handling grains, feeds and manufactured feeds. Location Kansas. In reply give draft classification, age, family, experience, references. Address 89Y3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR MANAGER for country elevator who understands handling of coal, grain, seed, and manufactured feeds, in a good central Indiana territory. Don't apply unless you are draft free. Please write giving age, family, and other information you think advisable. Address 89X2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Daily

MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps convenient, permanent record of daily market prices for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-6—Price \$1.10, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

GRAIN ELEVATOR MANAGER, experienced grain, feed, books, and all other things connected with country elevator business. Now employed. Address 89X3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

PORTABLE SMALL GRAIN Loader wanted; state make, size, condition, price. Nelson Grain Company, Claude, Texas.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

- A—Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-B contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A MERGER OF
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 89Q9, Grain & Feed Jnlrs., Chicago.

FOR SALE—One Sutton, Steele & Steele, Buckhorn, model H.V. separator. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 89Q10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 89Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

JAY BEE HAMMERMILL No. 3 for sale. Used only four months. \$350.00. Owner drafted. Nelson Grain Co., Clinton, Okla.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 89Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—120 bu. Meal Drier, 15x30 Flaking Roll; Double Stand 9x30 Roller Mill; 2 Master Internal Grip Clutch Pulleys; 150 hp. 1200 rpm. Motor. P. O. Box 5624, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE

One Blue Streak 50 HP G. E. Motor; one Hocking Valley Knockout all steel unit; one Miracle Ace complete with 60 HP motor; one Robinson attrition mill 30" double head, two 30 HP motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—30 bu. Randolph Dryer; ton suspension type vertical mixer; 40 hp. motor 3600 rpm. suitable for hammermill; No. 4½ Western Sheller and Cleaner; Triumph Sheller; corn cracker outfit; 25 and 50 bbl. Midget Mills; complete contents of three feed mills. Write H. N. Vredenburg, Muncy Mill Machinery, Muncy, Pa.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE WILL** assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT.**

MISCELLANEOUS

TRADE—Movie picture machine, 5 reels Passion Play. Make offer. A. Koch, Hutchinson, Kan.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY demands that you offer for sale all machinery for which you have no further use if in a usable condition. Many of your brother grain-feed dealers are in need of such machinery. The "Machines For Sale" columns of Grain & Feed Journals can assist you in the disposal of such machinery. If the equipment is no longer usable as a whole, those parts which can be used should be taken from it and the balance disposed of. Scrap the Scrap and Snap the Jap.

MACHINERY BOUGHT
SOLD—EXCHANGED

Headquarters for Mill and Elevator Equipment of all kinds, our 49th year. Over 500 machines in stock—Used—Re-built—Guaranteed—No priorities, immediate delivery, Mixers, Grinders, Grain Separators, Automatic Scales, Cereal Mills, Clippers, Scourers, Roller Mills single and double, 2 and 3 pair high, Scalpers, Aspirators. Machinery for every milling purpose. Ask for 50-page catalog.

SELL OR TRADE YOUR IDLE
MACHINERY TO US

H. C. DAVIS MILL MACHINERY

BONNER SPRINGS

Dept. G. KANSAS

Co-operative Group Meets

The National Co-operative Elevator Ass'n held its annual meeting Nov. 23 and 24 at the Hotel Phillips, Kansas City, Mo.

PRES. OSCAR HELINE of Marcus, Ia., said farmers would have to have the co-operation of the government in holding farm labor on the farm. He urged members to avoid delivery duplications, such as too many elevator trucks serving the same area.

A resolution was adopted asking that county rationing boards appoint township boards to pass on the need for supplemental gasoline for operation of farm equipment.

Another resolution urged the use of farm products in the production of synthetic rubber.

Mr. Heline was elected president for the tenth term. Roy Bender of Enid, Okla., was elected sec'y in place of Frank Rutherford of Omaha, and the offices of the ass'n will be removed to Enid.

Dictation Is Distasteful

It is clear as a bell that a large share of the bureaucrats in the national capital want to regulate everything and everybody during the war and afterward. They conceive it to be their duty to tell us all what to do and see that we do it. This attitude is calculated to make rationing of all kinds extremely difficult and people are showing their resentment at being shoved around by a vast army of administrators, supervisors and inspectors at every turn in their everyday life.

This un-American dictation that is steadily increasing has reached a point where patriotic citizens are demanding relief.—*St. Louis Live-stock Reporter.*

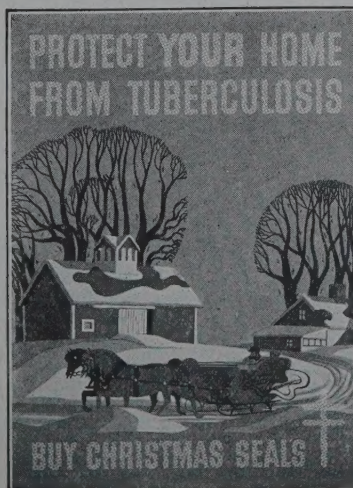
Farmers to Be Favored With
Tires and Gasoline

As long as the tires, spare parts and gasoline are available, the ODT will help every farmer get enough tires, spare parts and gasoline to carry on his necessary truck operations.

Any farmer who is dissatisfied with the amount of mileage and gasoline allowed in his Certificate of War Necessity for his truck or trucks should take the matter up immediately with his County Agent, his County War Board or his County Farm Transportation Committee.

If any of these is convinced that any farmer should have been granted more mileage and gasoline in his Certificate of War Necessity the committee will recommend that a revised Certificate be issued.

Turnover in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, which was 177,148,000 bus. in September, dropped to 125,679,000 bus. in October, reports the Grain Futures Administration. Turnover in corn, oats, and rye, also declined.

Grain
Shipping
Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2.25 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Order 35N. Single copy 75 cts.; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Order 89SWC. Single copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15½ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.85, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75 plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each shipment on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.45, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

DON'T BE FOOLED:

Old man winter stopped Hitler, but don't be fooled into believing that cold weather has stopped the weevil in your grain bin.

The temperature of your grain is not readily influenced by the outside temperature. The temperature of your grain may never become low enough to stop insect activity.

Thus, stored grain insects may carry on their insidious devastation throughout the winter months—

Don't let this happen to your grain—

Use

Weevil-Cide
The
DEPENDABLE
GRAIN FUMIGANT

THE 3 TO 1 CHOICE
OF THE
GRAIN TRADE

THE **Weevil-Cide** COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT

1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 9, 1942

OWNERS OF USED MACHINERY of all kinds are experiencing little difficulty in disposing of equipment not now in use.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Wickard has announced he will support the price of flaxseed at not less than \$2.70 a bu. This will, no doubt, induce growers to plant a larger acreage.

WHEN THE frisky destroyers of the U.S.A. clear the Atlantic Ocean of submarines we will be able to export all of our surplus grains to starving Europeans. Why not sink them now?

GOVERNMENT subsidy of railroad operation is the only solution if the two Washington administrators get a cut in rates and the five railroad brotherhoods get a 20 cents an hour increase as asked.

GRAIN AND FEED dealers everywhere will find much of stimulating interest in our report of the proceedings of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n last week. You owe it to your business to peruse all of this report thoughtfully.

BURSTING CORN BINS continue to protest their overloading and watchful operators are strengthening their foundations and bin walls in the hope of preventing the scattering of their grain over the adjoining railroad tracks.

THE RECORD CROPS of corn and soybeans are desperately looking for some place to gain protection from the elements. The enormous stocks now in storage have so crowded the existing elevators that it would seem good tact to start in now providing additional storage facilities before the 1943 crop is cultivated.

INSTEAD of discarding equipment and purchasing new, which may have been good practice in past years, sound judgment dictates that all the wear should be gotten out of everything before junking it, by making repairs, while the war makes new material hard to get. Emphasis now rests on materials rather than money.

EVERY FEED RETAILER and every feeder will deeply regret the passing of the feed salesman. The feed specialists and instructors who have displaced the old travellers will no doubt be spurred on to make a closer study of the merits of the products they introduce and doubtless will fully justify their new title of Feed Expert before the war is over.

AS SOME OF THE COURTS are now convinced that all commerce is interstate commerce, we are wondering how we will differentiate between intrastate commerce and commerce among the several states. For years the Interstate Commerce Commission, itself, considered that commerce within any state was intrastate commerce and not within its jurisdiction.

TRUNK LINE RAILROADS continue to abandon short lines so grain dealers operating elevators on short lines need to install a full line of trucks if they plan on continuing the shipping of grain. Some have found real relief in the establishment of feed grinding and mixing facilities and building up a local trade in feedstuffs of real value. Some elevator operators have found such a venture most profitable.

FARM HANDS are to get deferments from draft to the extent that they are essential to production; and the thought arises that the elevator operator is entitled to deferment when it is essential that the crop be moved. The hired man is eligible for deferment if he has 16 units of production points. The hired man who works 80 acres of corn gets the required 16 units, and so does the man who works 240 acres of other grains. If the farmer who produces 2,800 bus. of corn on his 80 gets 16 points and deferment, why should not the operator of the one-man elevator who puts 50 times as much corn thru his house be equally essential?

EVERY BRANCH of the Government is anxious to secure the hearty cooperation of grain and feed merchants in securing the production of more and more livestock. The farmers generally seem willing to co-operate, but for maximum production they will as always need a bountiful supply of feeds and intelligent instructions as to their economic use.

GRAIN ELEVATOR owners and operators are taking an ever increasing interest in operation accidents and striving earnestly to warn all employees of the known hazards of the elevator. So many new men have found employment in grain elevators during the last year, the workmen are in greater need of specific warnings. The correction of known hazards and the instruction of inexperienced helpers will materially help to reduce the number of accidents and save many lives and limbs.

THE MANY NOTICES published in our news columns of improvements, new elevators and repairs in elevators should encourage owners of other elevators needing repairs and improvements to exercise greater persistence in obtaining priorities and certificates of necessity. Everybody is convinced that food will play a large part in winning the war, yet the many alphabetical buros seem to delight in making it difficult for grain handlers to obtain materials and equipment needed to provide efficient facilities.

THE PERSISTENT DEMANDS of the O.D.T. have resulted in a marked increase in the average load of grain in box cars. Many shippers have been misled into loading cars to the roof with the result that cars are delayed so long before official samplers can obtain a fair accurate sample of the car's contents. In many cars it has been impossible to obtain a satisfactory sample until the car is placed for unloading. Buyers do not like to accept a shipment until the car has been correctly graded and in some cases beans have been reloaded and effected a prolonged delay in the release of the box car. Loading to within 24 inches of the roof only is required.

THE GOVERNMENT'S recent effort to discourage merchandising on credit has greatly reduced the volume of accounts receivable for every country merchant. A careful survey of the character of the business conducted by farm supply stores discloses the fact that only 20 per cent of the stores supplying farmers do 90 per cent of their business on a cash basis. Naturally, this is one of the greatest contributing causes to the failure of country merchants. Collecting slow accounts is not one of the greatest attainments of the country merchant. The farmer expects to be paid cash for his products, but when it comes to his purchases he seems to enjoy procrastinating payment for what he buys.

THE WAR FLOUR idea is nothing but a scheme of the faddists to rob the patient dairy cow of its nourishing rich wheat bran and force it upon a helpless public unable to extract the nutriment with its one stomach while the ruminant has four stomachs to do the business efficiently. This public should rise up in its might and denounce this proposal of the Office of Civilian Supply to make 30 per cent whole wheat flour and blend the remainder with soybean or peanut flour. Has the United States so little wheat the supply must be stretched?

COUNTRY elevator operators urgently in need of an outlet for wheat will benefit by getting in touch with the permit committee of the market to which they are tributary and reporting the amount of wheat they desire to store at the terminal. The interior elevator man thus will assist his farmer patrons who want to get their wheat into position for a government loan before the expiration of the time limit. The reason for this procedure is that the terminal permit committee is anxious to allot the little space available to grain in greatest distress.

THE MANY boards, buros and commissions now dominating the grain trade keep flooding grain dealers with orders, restrictions and limitations trying to give the trade a clear understanding of how to render the greatest help in the war effort, but, at the same time the Government is asking the business associations of the trade to refrain from holding meetings and large gatherings because of the strain on the railroads. If more of the Washington bureaucrats would induce the business associations to hold more meetings it would give them an opportunity to contact the members of the grain trade more easily and thereby secure the more willing and complete co-operation by understanding grain merchants.

Kansas Will Forbid Planting

The champions of better wheat for Kansas have become impatient with the growers of the state because of their reluctance to join heartily in the more careful selection of seed wheat known to be adapted to Kansas soil and climate. So now they are urging the enactment of a law which will forbid the planting of untested varieties of wheat in the Sunflower State.

Kansas has an enviable record for growing choice milling wheat and it should not be difficult for the wheat growers of Kansas to protect their established reputation by heartily supporting the proposed law and thereby encouraging millers, who fully recognize the advantage of using only choice milling wheat, strong in gluten or protein, and thereby helping to satisfy the flour trade demanding flour of preferred baking qualities.

Keep Wage-Hour Records

Besides the inspection of employers' records to determine violations of the Wage and Hour Act as initiated a few years ago, we now have wage stabilization under Executive Order 9,250 providing for the creation of an office for economic stabilization.

Since the War Labor Board is to set up 10 regional offices and 100 field offices for the purpose of supervising wage adjustments it is apparent that detailed records of wages paid must be kept up to meet requirements now unforeseen.

Country grain elevator operators are fortunate in that General Order No. 4 of the W.L.B. exempts employers who employ not more than eight. If an elevator company or firm having only a few employees operates at several stations so that the total number of workers exceeds eight it is not exempt.

Under the original Wage and Hour Act a heavy liability was and is possible under the retroactive provisions of the law; and altho inspectors will go back only to Oct. 24, 1940, yet where violations of the Act are charged they will go farther back. As it stands employees may sue for unpaid wages and overtime, plus an equal amount as liquidated damages as far back as Oct. 24, 1938.

Violations were few but under Executive Order No. 9,250 ordinary applications for increases in wages and salaries will require reference to past payments, which can best be established by records.

Recovery of Full Loss on Loan Wheat

Whatever insurance underwriters may think the warehouseman at Omaha must be given credit for going to bat for its customers in starting suit against three stock fire insurance companies to recover the full loan value of wheat burned with its elevator at Fremont, Neb.

As required by the Commodity Credit Corporation the warehouseman insured the wheat, reported the value to the insurance companies as \$1.19 per bushel on the 94,430 bus. of wheat, and was charged and did pay a premium based on the value of \$1.19.

The insurance companies refuse to settle for more than the market value at the time of the fire, which was 99 cents per bushel. The farmers whose wheat was in the burned elevator are out of pocket, in their opinion, and in fact, the difference of 20 cents per bushel.

As authorized by the adjustment and inspection company of the insurance companies the warehouseman salvaged the wheat, cleaned it and realized the sum of \$42,394.83 on hand.

The real dog in the manger, however, is the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is reported to have refused permission to substitute other wheat of equal quality for that burned. Its stubborn resistance to this fair solution is

not adding to the popularity of the C.C.C. government agency in that part of Nebraska.

Seed Corn Must Be Tested

One of the most pressing problems confronting corn growers of the northern states is the obtaining of seed corn for 1943 planting which will germinate. The September freeze caught so much green corn in the fields farmers of the spring wheat area are sure to experience unusual difficulty in getting seed of desirable varieties which will germinate and mature before Jack Frost of 1943 again invades the northern corn fields. Many tests have been made for germination recently with most discouraging results all of which calls for greater vigilance in the selection of seed for the coming plant than ever.

Priorities for Burned Elevator

Elevator men who have experienced difficulty in obtaining materials for the reconstruction or repair of their plants can get help from the War Production Board and the Department of Agriculture if they persist in demanding priorities for the materials needed to replace their damaged or destroyed facilities for handling and storing grain.

Much of the 1942 corn and soybean crops are still in the fields and country grain buyers are refusing to buy any more beans because of their inability to obtain shipping permits for the beans they still have in store.

Country elevator men of every section altho refusing to buy beans are running their legs off trying to find space in some unused building that will protect the farmer's crops from the elements. The margin allowed the country shipper is so narrow experienced dealers hesitate to jeopardize their working capital by investing any of it in new or old crop beans, they would rather give their services to the farmers than invest in beans of uncertain quality and wait forever for a shipping permit.

Country elevator men have so much money invested in storing and handling facilities they cannot afford to handle beans on their own account even though they are anxious to help their farmer friends to market their crops.

While facilities for storing grain and beans in all parts of the country have been greatly increased during the past three years the supply is still far short of the country's needs and all departments at Washington should help each grain dealer who is willing to provide more storage and better handling facilities to get the needed materials. The need under the supporting prices for all grains and increased acreage allotments for 1943 will call for more storage room than ever, but grain dealers can not provide it without building materials.

Aid for Small Feed Mixer

With the dissemination of information by the state experiment stations thru nutrition schools on the compounding of rations, the volume of feeds mixed at country stations has increased by leaps and bounds.

Local mixers bought ingredients in small lots as needed and had nothing hoarded when the war began to cut off the supply of concentrates and minerals needed to make the farmer's home grown grains and roughages available to the farm animals. Now hundreds of these local mixers find themselves unable to operate because of the limited supply of ingredients such as tankage and meat scraps.

What the solution is it is difficult to say. Perhaps it is possible to require manufacturers and jobbers to allocate a portion of what they control to the same small mixers whom they supplied before the war emergency?

1943 Corn Allotment Up 5%

In a proclamation issued last week Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced that the 1943 corn acreage allotment for the Commercial Corn Area will be 43,423,000 acres. This represents an increase of 5 percent over the 1942 figure of 41,338,000 acres.

The increase in the 1943 allotment is made on the basis of long range plans to insure sufficient feed for 1944 and beyond, and to provide adequate stocks in the Ever-Normal Granary as protection against crop failure.

The national goal for corn (Commercial Corn Area plus Non-commercial Area) was set at 95,000,000 acres. The Commercial Corn Area is identical to the 1942 area.

The 1942 production of corn is more than adequate for the increased feed demands of 1943. With the 1942 production the largest on record and a near-record carryover, corn supplies for the coming year are the largest in history.

It is estimated that 1943 corn production on the basis of the proposed acreage, together with feed grain carryover, will provide a needed feed supply for 1944, leaving sufficient reserve for continued high livestock, dairy and poultry production.

State allotments have also been determined. Due to State variation in acreage trends and because State allotments are allocated on the basis of past acreages, all States will not show increases over 1942 by the same percentage. Allotments for 1943 by States follow:

Delaware, 54,263; Illinois, 7,586,236; Indiana, 3,725,921; Iowa, 9,521,416; Kansas, 1,871,905; Kentucky, 372,933; Maryland, 262,478; Michigan, 454,122; Minnesota, 3,645,947; Missouri, 3,439,110; Nebraska, 6,902,912; Ohio, 2,769,950; Pennsylvania, 428,033; South Dakota, 1,624,388; Wisconsin, 763,386; Total Commercial Area, 43,423,000.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian mills grinding of grains in October, 1942 are shown in bushels with comparative figures for the same month of the previous year in parentheses: Wheat 8,233,257 (7,141,859); Oats 1,372,205 (2,248,609); Corn 203,566 (281,759); Barley 474,567 (237,061); Buckwheat 26,405 (17,283); and Mixed Grains 2,772,999 (2,510,689). Mill stocks of wheat on Oct. 31, 1942 amounted to 6,512,883 bushels, while for the same month in 1941 the amount was 6,107,510 bus. Flour production in October, amounted to 1,851,062 barrels compared with 1,595,931 barrels for the same month last year.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wasteful Corn Shellers

In recent weeks we have been grieved to observe numerous cob piles at country elevators containing a far greater number of partly shelled ears of corn than usual.

One large cob pile showed enough corn still on the cobs to wipe out any profit the elevator operator could possibly have had in the corn. The owner offered these cobs, still bearing much good corn, to all who were willing to cart them away, at 75c per load. Estimates are apt to be wild guesses, but the general appearance of that particular cob pile indicated that the cobs would carry with them three, four, or five bushels of good unshelled kernels of yellow corn to the truckload.

"Corn is a little tough this morning," explained the man who was in charge of operating the elevator and the corn sheller. "I've got the sheller set up as close as I dare set it. Another half turn of the regulating screw causes the teeth on the cone and the concave to knock." We learned that the man in charge of the elevator and the corn sheller had been with the elevator only about six weeks.

"How do you like operating an elevator?" we ventured.

"I like it fine," he said. "I look after the elevator and no one interferes with me. When I have spare time I help the man in the feed mill."

"What did you do before you began working at the elevator?"

"I farmed."

Maybe that is where the trouble lies—in inexperienced help at short-handed elevators. We asked Ray Roberts, who runs Kennedy Brothers' elevator at Templeton, Ind., about it. Mr. Roberts' immediate male forebear ran a threshing rig and Mr. Roberts literally grew up with mechanical contrivances designed to ease the burden of farming.

"Trouble probably is due to the adjustment of the sheller," said Mr. Roberts. "Sometimes shellers get their shafts sprung, or the bearings get out of line, so the cone is not properly centered in the concave. When this happens the teeth may practically meet on the bottom side, yet leave a gap on the top side big enough for ears to pass thru without all grain being removed from the cobs."

"A sheller should be set close for slow shelling; loose for fast shelling. In fast shelling the ears should roll against each other so they help to shell themselves. But proper adjustment of the screw on a sheller will not do much good unless the sheller bearings and shaft and cone are properly centered with even clearance between the cone and the shell. If you will look at my cob pile you will see what I mean. Corn is a little tough today, too."

We took a look at Mr. Roberts' cob pile and found no corn on the cobs. The demonstration proved clearly that machinery properly adjusted and kept in condition will do what it is designed to do.

The sad part of the story was the man who had been throwing his profits away in his cob pile had 150 hogs feeding in a dry lot behind the elevator. Those hogs would have done an excellent job of reclaiming the unshelled corn. There was room enough at the cob pile so a wagon with an efficient cob rack could have been backed under the cob spout and filled automatically, so transfer of the cobs to the hog lot would require little labor or expense, a chore that could be done in odd moments. If this were done the corn lost by the old, worn-out sheller could have played its part in producing more Food for Victory.

You do not need a magnifying glass to obtain a convincing view of the poor work being done by this man's sheller; just peak at the enlarged photograph reproduced on our outside front cover, then go out and inspect your own cob pile.

Wheat Stored Not Sold, Says Court

Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 4—The Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, O., reversed the lower court and remanded a controversy concerning title to wheat on deposit with the Bowling Green Milling Co., when the latter went bankrupt.

District Federal Judge Mac Swinford on Sept. 23, 1941, had held that the wheat in question and claimed to be on deposit with the mill had actually been sold to the mill and was not "in bailment."

The Appellate Court in reversing Judge Swinford held that wheat deposited by a large number of persons was not sold to the mill, and should be distributed to the holders of certificates on a pro-rata basis. Those claiming the wheat were E. P. Hatter and others acting as a committee for 1,200 persons, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The fact that certificates had been issued would indicate that the wheat was on deposit, as if sold outright to the mill, there would have been no reason to issue certificates, merely receipts and payments, or receipts with payments to be made later.—A. W. W.

Tenant's Suit for Conversion of Crop

O. C. Douglas, landlord, sold all the wheat grown by tenant Chas. Delay, who was entitled to one-half of all crops grown except corn. The crop of 1939 was 315 bus. of barley and 1,680 bus. of wheat.

Delay left the farm in January, 1940, and in February Douglas procured another tenant.

The barley was kept in a granary at the farm. The wheat was hauled to a warehouse at Delta, Mo., maintained by the Cape County Milling Co. in charge of Mr. Schonhoff. Before the wheat and barley were harvested by Douglas in 1940 Delay told Schonhoff that one-half the wheat belonged to him.

In bringing suit against Douglas and the milling company for conversion Delay erroneously alleged the milling company had received the barley so the St. Louis Court of Appeals on July 7, 1942, remanded the suit for a new trial. The lower court had given Delay judgment for conversion of both the wheat and the barley, a reversible error, as Delay should have been given an election as to whether he would go to the jury against both defendants for the conversion of wheat only.—164 S.W. Rep. 154.

Commodity Credit Corp. has announced it will buy hemp straw at prices ranging from \$30 to \$50 per ton, according to grade. C.C.C. will supply growers with seed at \$11 per bu., and harvesters, reapers, and pickers at \$4 to \$5 per harvested acre. Costs of seed and harvesting machinery at the specified prices will be collected from the purchase price of the hemp straw. Other expenses are to be paid by the grower. Growers' contracts will be offered farmers in Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Kentucky. Seed, machinery and processing plants will be made available only to those growers contracting with C.C.C.

Washington, D. C.—H. E. Foreman, managing director of the Associated General Contractors, testified before a Senate committee that filling out of government reports had increased the overhead costs of the general contracting business by 50%, which amounted to a 10% increase in the total cost. "Executives of contracting firms used to spend 80% of their time in the field supervising construction," he said. "Now they spend 80% of their time in the office supervising filling out of forms." Senator Harry F. Byrd, chairman of the committee, presented to the committee a book of instructions containing 24,000 words, copies of which were distributed by O.D.T. to 4,495,000 farmers and other non-military truck owners required to fill out applications for gasoline allotments.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

How Do Your Soybeans Grade?

Grain & Feed Journals: Something ought to be done about the grading returns on soybeans shipped. Our experience has been that processors manage to discount soybeans they receive most vigorously, and very technically.

We have always thought we knew how to grade grain, and that the regulations set up in the Grain Standards Act was the authority to follow. But we have applied these standards to soybeans this year and discovered that what was true in other years about damage and foreign material does not apply.

Certainly the discounts applied are surprising, running far in excess of expectations. A peculiar thing about it is, that when an appeal is called, the circumstantial evidence seems to indicate that no new samples are drawn, that the original sample is used over again.

What has been the experience of other dealers in this respect?—Karl Applegate, Co-operative Elevator Co., Winamac, Ind.

Who Pays Tax on Freight?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is the new tax on transportation to be paid by the shipper who sells the grain or by the terminal market buyer?—A. G. T.

Ans.: Altho the law is explicit it is the practice of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and its staff of lawyers to resolve all doubts in favor of collecting the tax, leaving the payer to sue in court for refund.

An interpretation of the transportation tax has not yet been issued by the Bureau.

The tax is 3 per cent of the amount of the taxable payment for transportation of property except in the case of coal where the tax is 4 cents per short ton (2,000 lbs.).

The tax applies only to the first transportation of coal and does not apply to any subsequent transportation (of coal) with respect to which there has been a previous taxable transportation.

The tax applies to payments of freight charges on and after Dec. 2, 1942, for transportation begun on and after Dec. 1, 1942. If the transportation starts before midnight Nov. 30, 1942, no tax is to be collected.

In applying the tax, each movement is to be considered a separate transaction. The transportation to a transit point or to a storage point is one transaction, and the outbound transportation from such transit or storage point is another transaction.

In computing the amount of the tax a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded, unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to one cent.

The transportation of property in course of exportation (a continuous movement without a break en route such as for transit) is not taxable. However, property consigned from a point within the United States to a foreign country and diverted en route to a point within the United States is treated as domestic traffic and the total amount paid for transportation is taxable.

In the case of imported property only the amount paid within the United States for that part of the transportation within the United States is taxable. A payment made without the United States is not subject to tax for that part of the transportation within the United States.

The total amount paid for transportation from one point in the United States to another point in the United States, even tho the shipment passed out of the United States and thru a foreign country on its journey, is taxable.

In the case of property accorded transit privileges, if both payment of the transportation charges and the transportation takes place after Dec. 1, 1942, the total transportation charges are taxable as and when paid. If there is a subsequent refund of any part of the transportation charges, a proportionate amount of the tax collected should be refunded at the same time.

If, however, the transportation to the transit point started before Dec. 1, and subsequent to that date the property is transported to final destination, only the amount actually paid after

Dec. 1, for the subsequent transportation is subject to tax. If any part of such payment for the movement on and after Dec. 1, is there after refunded, a proportionate part of the tax collected should be refunded at the same time.

The amount paid for each miscellaneous or accessorial service performed and for every facility furnished in connection with the transportation of property is taxable when the charge therefore is not included in the transportation rate. Such services include: Car rental, cooping, demurrage, elevator services and facilities (where the elevator is operated by the railroad), out-of-line hauls, reconsignment and diversion, stopping in transit to finish loading or part unloading, switching, transit privileges. Where the transportation begins prior to Dec. 1 and the accessorial service is rendered on or after that date there is some question regarding the tax.

Switching charges are not taxable if absorbed and included in the transportation rate.

The directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade have issued the following:

"Under the rules of the Board of Trade and established custom, the tax liability should follow the liability for the freight charges. On grain sold on consignments, or bought to arrive, or received for storage, or delivered on track, the tax is clearly chargeable to the shipper. Inasmuch as the switching charges are absorbed and no tax is finally chargeable the purchaser should assume the tax when paid and recover later. When grain is bought basis track point of origin the freight and tax are to be assumed by the buyer.

"Purchases in the country 'basis Kansas City' contemplate full freight allowance to Kansas City including the tax."

The law reads as follows:

SEC. 3475. TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY.

(a) Tax.—There shall be imposed upon the amount paid within the United States after the effective date of this section for the transportation, on or after such effective date, of property, by rail, motor vehicle, water, or air from one point in the United States to another, a tax equal to 3 per centum of the amount so paid, except that, in the case of coal, the rate of tax shall be 4 cents per short ton. Such tax shall apply only to amounts paid to a person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire, including amounts paid to a freight forwarder, express company, or similar person, but not including amounts paid by a freight forwarder, express company, or similar person for transportation with respect to which a tax has previously been paid under this section. In the case of property transported from a point without the United States to a point within the United States the tax shall apply to the amount paid within the United States for that part of the transportation which takes place within the United States. The tax on the transportation of coal shall not apply to the transportation of coal with respect to which there has been a previous taxable transportation.

(b) Exemption of Government Transportation.—The tax imposed under this section shall not apply to amounts paid by or to the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States for the transportation of property.

(c) Returns and Payment.—The tax imposed by this section shall be paid by the person making the payment subject to the tax. Each person receiving any payment specified in subsection (a) shall collect the amount of the tax imposed from the person making such payment, and shall, on or before the last day of each month, make a return, under oath, for the preceding month, and pay the taxes so collected to the collector in the district in which his principal place of business is located, or if he has no principal place of business in the United States, to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulations prescribe.

(d) Extensions of Time.—The Commissioner may extend the time for making returns and paying the taxes collected, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe with the approval of the Secretary, but no such extension shall be for more than ninety days.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Plans to merge Hecker Products Corp. and Best Foods, Inc., into one operating company as of Jan. 1, have been announced by William J. Wardall, chairman of the board of Hecker Products Corp.

New President Omaha Exchange

In the choice of A. McKinley to administer its affairs for the ensuing year the directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange bring to the presidency the experience of one who has been identified with the grain business at that market for nearly 40 years.

Mr. McKinley started in the grain business with the Omaha Elevator Co. in May of 1903 as billing clerk at the company's terminal elevator at a time when Omaha had no organized exchange and before that market had proportional rates. Many developments in the grain business occurred during his long service with the company.

For many years Mr. McKinley was active in the traffic department of the Exchange as chairman of the traffic committee and safeguarded Omaha's interests when the rate change was brought about by the celebrated 17,000 rate case.

In 1938 he was elected a director of the Omaha Grain Exchange, treasurer in 1939, vice pres. in 1940 and 1941.

Since 1938 he has been vice pres. and general manager of the Omaha Elevator Co., the oldest firm in that market, operating a 2,500,000-bu. terminal elevator.

Hudson, Ia.—George M. Strayer has been appointed to serve as a liaison officer representing soybean growers in meeting harvesting, storing, and marketing problems.

Washington, D. C.—Gains in parity prices of virtually every farm crop were recorded in the Oct.-Nov. 15 period, reports U. S. D. A. Grain parity prices per bu. on Nov. 15 were placed at \$1.37 for wheat, .995c for corn, .618c for oats, .959c for barley, \$1.116 for rye, \$2.62 for flax seed.



A. McKinley, general manager Omaha Elevator Co., 1943 president Omaha Grain Exchange.

Commodity Markets and the Exchanges

By RICHARD UHLMANN, chairman Chicago Board of Trade Committee on Public Relations and Education, before Western Grain and Feed Ass'n.

THE MARKETING of grain has been considered in all countries and in all times as a matter of grave public concern. In recent years, the great central markets have reached an importance in the distribution of food supplies never before attained. It was not mere accident that the Chicago Board of Trade became the world's greatest grain market. The geographical location of Chicago naturally had much to do with it. It is the greatest railroad center in the world; also it stands at the head of the Great Lakes. Tributary to that city is an empire of the world's best agricultural lands. As much as 400 million bushels of grain has been received at Chicago in a single year. It was due to natural economic evolution that at that center large grain warehouses were built, and one of the world's most important cash grain markets developed.

The public sometimes overlooks the low cost of the Chicago market compared with the service it renders. The mechanism runs so smoothly that much is taken for granted, but in each day's trading session hundreds of problems are solved, and without any confusion, hedgers, speculators, and millers all meet.

In any hour of any business day, in war or in peace, in prosperity or in panic, grain could be sold on the Chicago Board of Trade at a market value which was known to all men. It is difficult to appraise the value of a continuous market to a man who has something to sell. It is impossible to state it in definite terms. However, the man who has been called on suddenly to sell a team of horses, or a house and lot, or a farm—things for which there are no organized exchanges—can doubtless appreciate both the promptness and the definiteness of organized exchange prices.

LARGE CROPS HARVESTED—Since food is so very important during any war, it is a great blessing that we have just harvested the largest corn crop in history, and the second largest wheat crop on record. We also realized very large yields of oats. This all happened in spite of the fact that acreages were drastically cut by the government, altho they paid heavily to bring this about. At the same time our system of marketing has undergone great changes from previous years. Possibly the reason for this is that so much grain is impounded under the loan.

Few persons outside of the business appreciate that trading on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade, or for that matter, on any organized exchange, is in letter and in spirit, a great auction open to the whole world where buyers and sellers in nearly equal number make their daily bids and offers. This situation is best appreciated by contrasting the grain trade with other important trades, such as oil, lumber, steel, and tobacco, etc., where no organized exchange trading functions.

There is little room for doubt should the grain exchanges be abolished, or be curtailed because of government intervention, that the business would be very rapidly centralized in the hands of a few powerful people, or else entirely under federal control. They alone would be the buyers. They would declare the margins on which the farmer's grain would be handled, as, indeed, was the case before the exchanges were able to curb them. At the present time, speculators by the thousands, who live all the way from New York to San Francisco, and from Winnipeg to the Gulf of Mexico, not to speak of those in foreign lands who in peacetime do business in this country, form the nucleus of a trade too widely scattered and too independent to be controlled. At least, this is the case so long as the market remains free and open to them. It has always been a fact that the many small men curbed the few big ones.

BEST CONTROL THRU FREE OPERATION—At the moment, prices are not responding very much to the laws of supply and demand—rather, our price is gauged by the amount of free wheat and free corn that is available. Secretary Wickard has recently claimed that owing to the large quantities of wheat on hand, farmers would have to curb their operations still further. Whether his warning will bring that about, remains to be seen. We shall get the first estimates of the winter wheat sowings in December, but of course, the spring wheat is not planted until next April. History has shown that the best control was thru the free operation of competitive forces. In other words, a price that was too low would not maintain production, while a price that was too high would not maintain consumption.

I know it is claimed that excessive speculation has been responsible for many of the country's ills. Whether for good, or for evil, it is an indisputable fact that our administration has succeeded in curbing speculative commitments on stocks, as well as on grain exchanges. However, as with everything in life, there are two sides to all questions. While much may be said in favor of curbing excessive speculation, on the other hand, the discouragement, such as exists at the present time, and the dearth of buying power are undoubtedly detrimental to the price structure of various securities; and in the long run also to commodities.

GRAIN MOVED AT LOW COST—Few persons realize the low handling cost of getting grain from the producer to the consumer; it is lower than the cost of moving any other standard food product. This low cost is directly related to the method of handling grain on any organized exchange, and particularly to the process of hedging on a broad and open market.

You may ask the question, "What margin of profit is there on grain hedged, compared with grain unhedged?" The answer is quite simple; unhedged grain is handled on a wider margin. Where wheat, or corn, or oats are handled on a 1c margin, barley is mostly handled on a 4c or 5c margin. The farmer thus bears the additional cost by receiving a smaller price for the grain.

Hedging in the pit costs only about $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bu., and in most forms of merchandising a 5% margin is looked upon as a very low charge. The largest automobile concerns in the country, which became famous for their efficiency, and cheap distribution of cars, allowed their agents as much as 15% for selling. The margin on dry goods is said to average about 19%. Probably many of you men remember that when the government suspended trading in wheat on August 25, 1917, fluctuations became very violent; even without a futures market, cash wheat rose and fell sharply. Furthermore, the margin between buying and selling was much wider than it had ever been before.

Without being able to protect themselves, those who made purchases of wheat in the country had to figure on a margin ranging from 10c to 15c per bu., because the risks were so great. This was particularly true on overnight transactions, and often the rumor that the Dardanelles had been opened or kept closed caused cash wheat to advance or decline so sharply that cash grain men found themselves in a very precarious position.

There were many failures, and on the whole it was a most hazardous business. During that period, we had a regular trade in other commodities which were dealt in on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a reasonable margin of profit between cash and futures was maintained so that elevators could handle larger quantities of these grains than of wheat without con-

tinually endangering themselves. Also the farmer did relatively better, as he knew at all times what the market was, and could see quotations which were registered on the Exchange.

WHEN PRICES were depressed in years of heavy production, many persons blamed the grain exchanges for manipulation, but it should be understood that the Board, as a corporation, does no trading. It has an interest in a building—in short, it merely furnishes a place to trade. It has operated for nearly a century, and has performed a wonderful service to the public.

The rules governing futures trading after these many years of continuous growth have been amended from time to time, but have been stabilized to meet the needs of the various parties immediately concerned in grain marketing; namely, hedgers, speculators, cash grain interests, warehouse interests, bakers, as well as importers and credit interests. It would be more than a calamity if thru government operations anything should happen to endanger any institution that has served so many millions of people so successfully.

The grain trade credit has been mobilized and safe-guarded to a very high degree of business efficiency. For this reason the banks have always loaned almost the full amount of the value on warehouse receipts, and in the words of one of the greatest bankers of this country: "Warehouse receipts for grain, or anything else that finally becomes human food, are, in my opinion, the best possible collateral for bank loans. I have seen the time more than once when high class stocks and bonds, and even government bonds, could not readily be sold, but I have never seen the time, nor do I ever expect to see it, when anything that has to be eaten could not be sold."

"The warehouse receipts, therefore, constitute a collateral which is always available for the payment of debts. Furthermore, if the grain or provisions represented by the warehouse receipts are already sold for future delivery, that fact adds a great element of strength to the loan, because there is a third party obligated to take the grain at a certain time for a given price." This was written thirty years ago, but is equally true today, provided that our futures market is properly safeguarded, and provided that restrictions are not clamped down upon our institutions, so that the futures markets become thin, and therefore, hedging possibilities impractical.

With high loans, a great many people have been discouraged from trading, and others, who

[Continued on page 477.]



Richard Uhlmann, Chicago, Ill.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

The Largest Carload of Soybeans

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: We note an item in the Nov. 11th number of the Journals which states that car SFE 142103 loaded with soybeans was unloaded at the Glidden Co. plant on Oct. 9th and contained 150,250 pounds. This is stated to be the largest carload of soybeans ever to have been shipped.

On Oct. 27th, car ITC 7027, 100,000 capacity car, was loaded with soybeans at Covell, Ill., by the Covell Farmers Grain Co. and shipped to Illinois Grain Corporation, Decatur, Ill., and unloaded at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. plant on November first. The car contained, as unloaded, 150,730 pounds of soybeans.—Illinois Grain Corporation, Frank Haines, Manager.

47 Miles Per Gallon

Grain & Feed Journals: Manager Charles W. Shuman of the Logansport Elevator Co., Logansport, Ind., showed me a few days ago the Certificate of War Necessity he had received to cover operations of the company's one-ton Chevrolet truck.

The certificate properly classified the truck as for use in operation of the company's grain elevator, and retail grain, feed, and coal business. The peculiarity was the rationing board's calculations for mileage and gasoline allowances. Here is the data:

The truck was allowed a maximum of 7,480 miles of travel per year; 3,230 maximum miles of travel per calendar quarter; 1.8 tons minimum average load per round trip during the year; 1.4 tons minimum average load per trip per calendar quarter; 68 gallons of gasoline per quarter in each of the first three quarters of the year; 102 gallons of gasoline in the last quarter of the year.

"The miles," said Mr. Shuman, "are near enough. This allowance is close to the number we asked. The bug is in the gasoline allowance. A one-ton truck will average not more than 10 miles per gallon. On the basis of 68 gallons and 3,230 miles per quarter the truck would have to travel 47 miles on a gallon of gasoline; on the basis of 306 gallons per year, and a year's allowance of 7,480 miles, the truck would have to travel 24.44 miles per gallon to give us our allowance."

You figure it out. Of course, O.D.T. has "gripe" sheets for such complaints.—Hoosier Traveler.

Processors Not Receiving Unreasonable Margin

The Grain & Feed Journals: In your Nov. 25th number included in the column "Letters from the Trade," you printed a letter anonymously signed "Confused and Confounded, Unlimited, Everywhere, U.S.A."

The writer of this letter is evidently just another one of the thousands who do not understand the present Soybean Oil Meal situation and because of his misinformation has accused the processing industry of being partly at least responsible for the present confusion.

The inference is made in the letter referred to that, Processors are selling Soybean Meal at as much as \$41.50 per ton Decatur basis whereas our contract with Commodity Credit limits the price at which we can sell bulk Soybean Oil Meal for the month of November to \$31.75 Decatur, 25c higher for the month of December.

It is perhaps true that some sales have been

made on a higher basis. In some instances, no doubt, as much as \$41.50 as the writer states, but these sales were not made by Processors. Under our contract with Commodity Credit Corporation both the price of Oil and Meal is fixed; likewise the price of Beans is inflexible. Consequently the conversion margin is pretty definitely established, varying only with the efficiency of operation.

Generally speaking, we consider our contract with Commodity Credit fair. The conversion margin allowed us permits a decent profit, but we do take exception to any ill-informed person stating that Processors are receiving an unreasonable margin for the job they do. We believe that your contributor would have done well had he better informed himself before making some of the statements contained in his letter.—Standard Soybean Mills, Centerville, Ia., H. R. Schultz, Mgr.

Asks Support for Domestic Allotment Plan

Grain & Feed Journals: I have seen many changes in the grain business in my lifetime and 75% of these changes have been for the worse.

In the thirty years that I have been engaged in the grain brokerage business in Fort Worth, I have never seen conditions as now exist, for while the United States has produced record crops of corn and wheat, as well as bountiful crops of oats and barley and grain sorghums, it is impossible for me to obtain sufficient offerings of these grains to take care of the demand here in Texas.

It is my belief that anything produced must be consumed either by the producer or by someone having funds or chattels to exchange for these products. Such is not the case now, for with the increase in premiums being paid for wheat on this crop of about 15c per bushel, it is impossible to buy enough wheat to take care of the milling demand.

Corn is in a similar position, for there has been a big increase in the premiums paid for corn as well as for oats and barley, and an increase in the price of grain sorghums during the past sixty days of about 15c per cwt., so it is not a question of values but abnormal conditions that prevent these commodities from moving into commercial channels.

Regardless of how much our country may produce, if it is not sold in some form, it does not create any new wealth, and without new wealth our resources cannot increase. So the efforts of the Washington bureaucrats to save our country result in neither increased wealth, nor additional funds coming into the country.

I believe the producer should have full value for his commodities, but these values cannot be fictitiously fixed or grabbed from the atmosphere, as has been done in the past years on wheat, corn, and other farm products, for what one man raises, another man must consume. Fictitious values tend only to create artificial scarcities, which greatly enhance the demand, resulting in additional costs to the consumer.

Texas will be importing enormous amounts of feed grains throughout this winter on account of the short crop production, but with these fictitious values fixed through the Government, the consumers in Texas are compelled to pay for a lot of unnecessary and extremely expensive overhead operations.

This could be done by the Domestic Allot-

ment Plan, or, as it is sometimes called, the Export Subsidy Plan, which would permit the farmers to produce all they could, or all they want to, and enable them to obtain parity for that portion of the crop consumed in the United States and the world market for the surplus, thus permitting the entire production to flow into commercial channels and eliminate millions of dollars that must be lost through the Loan Plan, as well as the enormous overhead costs of operating these many governmental bureaus.

If the grain trade would unite on this Domestic Allotment Plan or the Export Subsidy Plan, I believe we could obtain the support and endorsement of all the farmers' organizations, which would doubtless result in corrective legislation.—G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Prices Held in Check

Price ceilings have had their effect. Without them—and without all the resistance to them and all the costly business dislocations that arise from them—it is probable that the price peaks of the last war period would already have been reached, if not surpassed. That would mean (peak prices), hogs at \$23.60, beef steers at \$21.50, lambs at \$22.10, wheat at \$3.50, corn at \$2.36, oats at \$1.29, and other prices in proportion. Of course ceilings never hold in the face of over-powering demand. They do not control; they do serve as a brake.—*Corn Belt Farm Dailies.*

Truckers without Certificate to Operate to Jan. 1

Beginning Nov. 23 commercial vehicle operators who have applied to the Office of Defense Transportation for, but have not received, Certificates of War Necessity may apply at their local War Price and Rationing Boards for temporary transport rations to be valid beginning Dec. 1. Applicants may receive T rations, on this temporary basis, for the amount of gasoline they estimate they will require through Dec. 31.

Any gallonage provided thru a temporary ration will later be deducted from the gallonage allowed by the Office of Defense Transportation on the Certificate of War Necessity.

Thru an agreement with O.P.A. and O.D.T. temporary transport rations also will be granted to operators of commercial motor vehicles whose Certificates of War Necessity contain clerical or other errors obvious on the face of the certificate.

The O.D.T. has announced that the holder of a temporary ration or any holder of an O.D.T. certificate who is dissatisfied with the amount of gasoline that has been allowed him may apply to his O.D.T. district office for a revised certificate.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 9, 10, 11. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 11, 12. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicolet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 13, 14. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Tulsa, Okla.

Jan. 25, 26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 26, 27. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Warden Hotel, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Feb. 2, 3. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 16, 17, 18. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Burocratic Domination of the Grain Trade

[From address of Ray B. Bowden, Executive Vice-President of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n before the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.]

Tax on Freight Bills: Effective this morning (Dec. 1) a new 3% federal tax is applied to all freight bills. The man who pays the freight pays the tax. The tax cannot be passed on. Neither can a shipper simply switch to an f.o.b. basis, because O.P.A. insists that he must continue to do business in the same manner in which he has conducted his business in the past.

The effects of this tax are varied. A certain cottonseed meal broker in the Southwest gets 50c per ton commission. This freight tax will take 48c of that commission, leaving him only 2c per ton with which to run his office, pay his help and telephone bills, etc.

There is some legal question about whether O.P.A. has the right to insist that the freight tax cannot be passed on so long as prices are held under price ceilings. Many more questions will come up about charges, such as cross-town switching, customarily absorbed by the railroads.

Feed Wheat Sales: A new plan, having its roots in the grain trade, is in the making for distribution of C.C.C. feed wheat. It proposes a basing point price system, plus freight to destination to establish the sale price. You will likely see something come of this after Jan. 1.

We have seen cooperation on the part of elevators in disposing of feed wheat at retail sadly damaged at times by county A.A.A. com'ites who set up their own competition. A new C.C.C. order allows county com'ites to sell feed wheat in carload lots only, except where local elevators or feed dealers refuse to cooperate by handling retail sales on a reasonable basis. The com'ite is allowed to decide, however, what margin is reasonable.

Priority Numbers on Grain: Last summer we sent out many bulletins covering a lettering and numbering system establishing numerous priorities for purchase of various retail items like feed ingredients. Washington has abolished this system as unworkable, so we can forget all about it.

Canadian Feed Supplies: When Sec'y of Agriculture Claude Wickard mentioned some months ago that Canada had large supplies of feed grains, we were deluged with demands to learn whether this remark forecast intent to import feed grains.

There has been no change in regulations covering imports from Canada. This government can bring wheat in from Canada thru C.C.C., but only for its army and navy, and at 5% ad valorem import duty.

A plan has been introduced in Congress to give the president power to cancel tariffs on foreign materials, and to cancel immigration laws that now prevent the free influx of labor for American farms, also to allow free exchange of information between this country and its allies. This proposal is still in the introductory stage, shows no immediate signs of adoption.

Feed Ceilings: All vegetable oil meals in commerce have been restricted by O.P.A. to movement under specified ceilings. The jobber margin is 50c per ton. The wholesaler gets \$2 per ton if he buys from a jobber; \$2.50 per ton if he buys from processor. The retailer gets \$3 per ton if he buys from the jobber; \$3.50 per ton if he buys from processor. No provision is made for the broker.

Futures Markets: The future of futures markets with the government's ceiling price on flour looks uncertain. A miller can pay no more than \$1.06 per bu. for wheat, farm price, and sell the flour he makes at the ceiling allowed. Yet C.C.C. will loan a farmer \$1.14 per bu. We

are faced with a floor on wheat which is higher than the ceiling.

We hear a great deal about subsidies to get the price of wheat down again, a subsidy to the farmer to compensate him for the difference between the floor and the ceiling when he sells his wheat. There is no place for a futures market under such conditions. There is no margin for fluctuation, no cause for hedging or for speculation.

When the futures markets are gone there will be no open price for grains, and no way to set a price except by government fiat. Both terminal and country elevators will have to buy grain as agents for C.C.C., and they will have to live on storage. This is not encouraging. The average country elevator has storage capacity for only 23,500 bus. which is not nearly enough to support a country shipper on storage charges alone.

Under government fiat there is no room for a commission man. The commission man is out of business. The future is bleak. We are faced with slow, but positive disintegration of our grain marketing system.

The National Ass'n has held break-down of our marketing system is unnecessary to win the war. If wheat were allowed to rise to \$1.36 per bu., this advance in price would mean but 4/10th of a cent difference in the price of a pound of bread. O.P.A. administrators have admitted that this is the price the farmer receives as a combination of the loan rate and farm benefit payments, but they insist the orders stand.

We in the National Ass'n have found we must devote more attention and effort to feeds. The demand for feed has been particularly good, and next year the demand will be larger than ever due to great increases in livestock and poultry contemplated by agriculture. Those now in the feed business enjoy an economic monopoly, because they have sources of supply denied to new dealers.

In the National Ass'n we have set up new com'ites to represent all facets of the feed trade, and to extend to them the kind of service we have earnestly sought to deliver to the grain trade.

Our ass'n has sought to increase gas rations allowed for line house elevator superintendents, and traveling grain solicitors who must consult with country shippers. We feel these fellows are essential to efficient operation of the country elevator industry.

Selective Service: As the draft moves forward it is making heavier and heavier demands upon the manpower of the country. If you have a 3A or a 3B man in your employ, and he is essential to you, you should have him re-classified. You can get a necessary man deferred, but only for a few months, when he again becomes subject to draft.

Soybean Contract: The contract between soybean processors and the C.C.C. has been a bone of contention that has kept many country shippers from attempting to handle any part of the crop this year. Those who refused declared that 3½c and 4¼c per bu. is not enough considering all the responsibilities and troubles of dealing with an agency of the government. We have seen other letters expressing complete satisfaction with soybean shipping returns. No one has asked us to make any effort to have the contract changed. If you have changes in mind, may I suggest that you work thru your state ass'n first, which will pass your proposals on to the National.

We will give up many things in this war;

when it is over we will have to fight to get them back. This war will be the end of everything, as we have known it, and the beginning of something new. From such a start we will rebuild. What we build depends upon you, and the organizations you support. This is a time for unity.

Camouflage and Flimflam

"The 43-page pamphlet published by the National Resources Planning Board summarizing its recent 500-page report on transportation," says the *Railway Age*, "recalls Kipling's lines, 'If you can hear to hear the truth you've spoken, Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools.' It is the most cunningly devised and camouflaged propaganda yet issued by the New Deal in its campaign for replacing free private enterprise with Nazi-Fascist-Communist totalitarian government enterprise.

"It camouflages the real objective by intelligent and fair criticism of past policies, practices and conditions affecting transportation, and by advocating government ownership of only railway tracks and terminals. But while it thus camouflages to deceive the unwary, it intentionally makes its objective so clear to all enemies of private enterprise that it fails to obscure it from expert and wary friends of private enterprise."

Allotments of Materials to Displace Priorities

Washington, D. C.—A new plan has been set up by the War Production Board to pass production schedules and allocations of essential war materials thru the same channels in order that materials and production may be more closely synchronized in the nation's war and civilian interests. C.M.P. (Controlled Materials Plan) will be made fully effective July 1, 1943, but is expected to develop precedences within the second quarter of 1943. It will establish control over steel, copper, and aluminum, sets up seven Claimant Agencies, each of which will receive specific allotments of vital materials, and each of which will be responsible for allocation of these materials and for production schedules, except the Office of Civilian Supply, whose allotments will be administered by the Industry Divisions of W.P.B. Allotment numbers will gradually replace priority designations; will take precedence over all but A.A.A. priorities even before the plan becomes fully effective.

U.S.D.A. Wheat Export Program

The Department of Agriculture has announced a Wheat Export Program designed to encourage the exportation of wheat grown in the continental U.S.A.

Under the program announced, the Agricultural Marketing Administration will make payments in connection with wheat exported from continental United States ports to Mexico, countries in Central America, except the Canal Zone, to Cuba, Columbia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

Rates of payment may be announced daily or at any interval up to thirty market days and will remain in effect until a date to be named in the announcement. Announcement of rates of payment will be released at 2 p. m. (E.W.T.), and will remain in effect until that hour on the date stated in the announcement, when a new announcement will be made. A rate of 20 cents per bushel will remain in effect until 2 p. m. (E.W.T.) Dec. 22. Further announcements of rates will be released through offices of the Agricultural Marketing Administration in Washington, New York, Chicago, Kansas City and Portland, Ore.

The total supplies of wheat for the year beginning July 1, 1942, were estimated at 1.6 billion bushels including production estimated in the official crop report of Oct. 9, of 984 million bushels and a record carry-over on July 1 of slightly over 630 million bushels. The total supply in 1941-42 was over 1.3 billion bushels.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Toronto, Ont.—Production of principal farm crops in Ontario in 1942 compared to 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels was: Fall wheat, 23,535,900 (15,042,000); spring wheat, 863,000 (834,000); oats, 84,454,500 (64,845,000); barley, 12,561,800 (10,438,000); beans, 1,253,400, (1,588,000); rye, 1,501,200 (1,253,000); buckwheat, 2,643,700 (2,326,000); flax, 261,900 (113,000); corn (shelled), 13,631,700 (11,337,000).—S. H. H. Symons, statistician and economist, Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Higginsville, Mo., Nov. 24.—Our farmers have had ideal weather harvesting the best crop of corn we have raised in many years, but this corn is being fed on the farm. A very light run of corn coming to market and what is coming to the elevators is going back to feeders. We have a 25% increase in hogs and even a greater increase in poultry, with other livestock on the increase, a lot of feed is needed.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 5.—There is still a fair acreage of soy beans in the fields over a wide area in the state. The heavy snow will not help the quality of these beans, most of which were already frost damaged. Some of these beans that are on the ground will mold and there will be considerable further deterioration. These late beans were never fully developed, therefore, they will not hold up like beans that are matured. Every effort will be made to harvest the beans as soon as weather conditions will permit combining.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill.—The quantity of lespedeza seed produced this year is problematic because it is not known how much damage was caused by freezes the last week of September. The production is forecast at 205,700,000 pounds of thresher-run seed. It is nearly three times the 10-year (1930-39) average of 71,975,000 pounds. The expected increase over last year is attributed to an expansion in acreage of 19 percent, offset in part by a 3 percent reduction in yield per acre. A larger production is in prospect in all states except Kansas. Acreage intended for seed, estimated at 990,000, is the largest on record and exceeds by 161,100 acres the previous record acreage of 828,900 in 1941. In Kentucky and Mississippi alone, fewer acres than last year are expected to be harvested. The largest increases are in Georgia, South Carolina, Missouri, Indiana, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Yield of 208 pounds per acre forecast for this year compares with last year's yield of 214 pounds and the average of 173 pounds.—A. J. Surratt, Sr., Agricultural Statistician.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Feb. 7	34,643	65,469	11,977	27,687	6,886
Mar. 7	35,687	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,865	23,309	2,939
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
Aug. 1	50,291	57,033	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,682	25,342	1,893
Aug. 22	50,317	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	48,194	48,550	12,935	20,185	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,928	18,235	25,859	1,458
Sept. 12	40,961	41,692	14,056	27,180	1,387
Sept. 19	41,324	40,741	13,798	28,659	1,291
Sept. 26	39,605	42,337	13,447	29,554	1,185
Oct. 3	39,378	43,266	13,759	31,307	884
Oct. 10	39,769	43,224	14,216	31,942	407
Oct. 17	41,473	44,642	14,690	32,215	370
Oct. 24	40,866	45,628	15,327	32,786	347
Oct. 31	39,068	46,333	15,256	32,530	316
Nov. 7	38,747	46,841	15,071	33,885	293
Nov. 21	36,166	47,456	15,020	33,622	303
Nov. 28	35,137	47,429	14,353	33,402	296
Nov. 14	37,950	46,400	14,848	34,585	282
Dec. 5	26,063	44,513	14,823	30,992	212

Topeka, Kans., Nov. 18.—The Kansas 1942 lespedeza seed production, thresher-run, is 8,700,000 pounds compared with 9,200,000 pounds produced in 1941 according to a report issued cooperatively by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This reduction in production from last year is mainly due to the heavy frosts occurring the last week in September. The harvested acreage in 1942 is 47,000 acres and may be compared with 46,000 acres harvested in 1941. The 1942 yield per acre of 185 pounds compares with 200 pounds for 1941.—H. L. Collins, Sr., Agri. Statistician.

Higginsville, Mo., Nov. 23.—Reports on yields of Lespedeza since the September frost are very uncertain. A lot of seed harvested in the northern half of Missouri was frosted and shows a very low germination test. Some tests as low

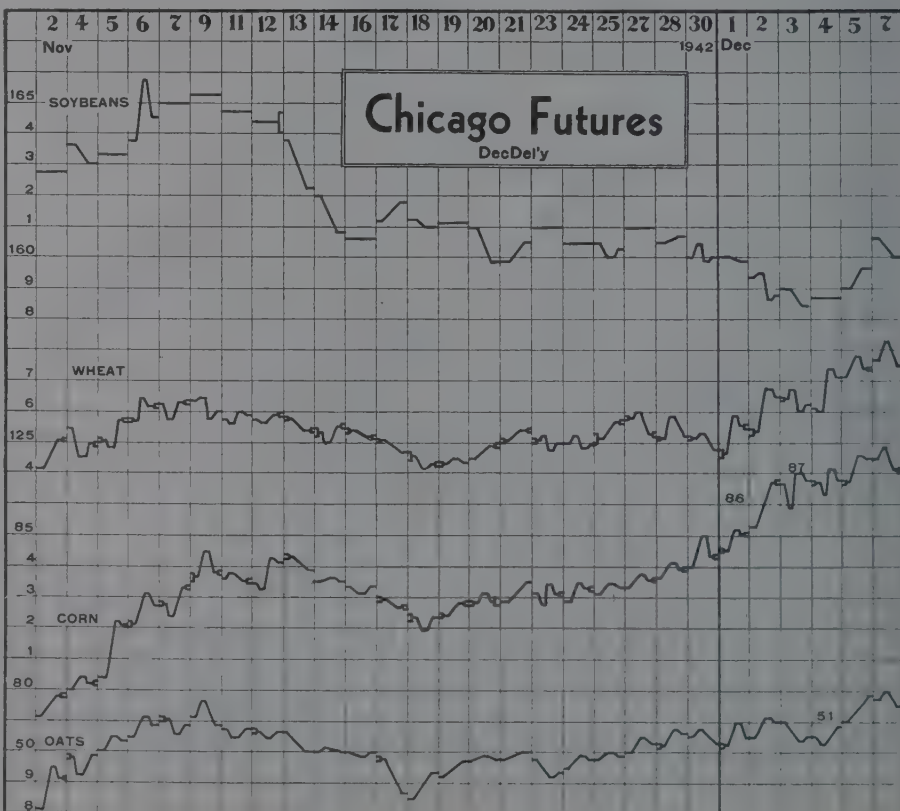
as 30% and 40%. The southern half of the state has a crop about equal to last year's and with the carry-over on farms in the principal producing states is estimated at 6,600,000 lbs. compared with 1,600,000 a year ago. Seedsmen and country shippers had 12,000,000 lbs. on hand June 30 this year compared with 2,300,000 lbs. on hand June 30, 1941.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Offerings of cash corn from first hands remain unseasonably low, while on the other hand there has been a fairly aggressive outside demand reported by Chicago shippers; nothing really substantial, but at the same time shipping business in corn has been running ahead of reported acceptances of to-arrive bids.—F. C. Bisson.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Option		Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. Dec. 1	Nov. Dec. 2	Nov. Dec. 3	Nov. Dec. 4	Nov. Dec. 5	Nov. Dec. 7	Nov. Dec. 8	Nov. Dec. 9	Nov. Dec. 10	Nov. Dec. 11	Nov. Dec. 12
Chicago	131½	118½	125½	125¼	125¼	124¾	125½	126¼	126¼	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
Winnipeg	81¾	90	90¼	90¼	90¼	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Minneapolis	125½	111½	117½	116½	117½	117½	118½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
Kansas City	122½	111½	121½	121½	121½	121½	122½	124½	123½	123½	123½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Duluth, durum	108½	118	119	120½	120½	121½	123½	123½	123½	123½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Milwaukee	129½	118½	125½	125½	125½	124¾	125½	126½	126½	126½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
Wheat																
Chicago	95¼	78¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	84¼	85	86½	86¾	86¾	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	86¾
Kansas City	90¾	75¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	81¼	82¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84
Milwaukee	90¾	79	83¾	83¾	84	84¾	85½	86¾	86¾	86¾	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	84
Corn																
Chicago	53	46½	49½	50½	50½	50½	50½	51	50½	50½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Winnipeg	48	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Minneapolis	48½	41½	45	45½	45½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Milwaukee	53½	46½	49½	50½	50½	50½	50½	51	50½	50½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Oats																
Chicago	85¼	59¾	64¾	65	65¼	64¾	66¾	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¾
Minneapolis	79¼	57	60¼	61	61¾	61¾	62¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¾
Winnipeg	64	53½	60¾	60¾	61¾	60¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	63	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	64
Duluth	69	57	60¼	61	61¾	61¾	62¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¾
Rye																
Chicago	58½	53½	55½	54¾	54¾	56	55	57¼	59	59	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	59
Winnipeg	61½	60	60¾	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Barley																
Chicago	179¾	158¾	160¾	161	160¾	160	159¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	159¾	160	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼
Canada Exchange	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 26.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Nov. 26, compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 5,710,372 (122,355,786); oats, 2,575,942 (18,236,181); barley, 1,133,841 (18,564,832); rye, 56,147 (4,108,920); flaxseed, 166,441 (3,597,324).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 28.—Corn receipts have dropped off considerably in the past days, and while wet weather may have something to do with the light offerings, producers will not be inclined to sell their corn freely unless prices work up closer to the loan level. Large supplies of feed grains naturally give many the idea that country marketings should increase, however in view of expanded livestock production, feeding requirements will be heavy, and industrial needs under the war program are of considerable volume.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 5.—We still have numerous fields of soybeans that haven't been combined; undoubtedly they won't be of very good quality if they save them. We still have something like 100,000 bus. in our own houses that we are carrying without any storage waiting for permits. If the country grain trade ever gets caught napping again like they did this year we should all go out of business. The AAA knew we would be suckers enough to take these beans in from our farmer friends and knew also there wouldn't be any home for them, as a result they are getting two to three months' free storage. Maybe we will be handling everything in this manner next year, but we do have hopes when we get a few more friends down at Washington after the first of the year, that we can get in and have a word or two to say without walking the last mile on our knees.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, P. Exec. V.-Pres.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Our export outlets are still extremely limited owing to higher prices which prevail in this country than elsewhere, and during the first nineteen weeks of the crop season only 6½ million bu of wheat has left our shores. Considering that we started last July with a total supply of 1,617 million bu, even the small amount of extra feeding may not make large inroads into our surplus stocks, and thus the next carryover is bound to be tremendous. Canada, as nearly as we can judge, must have cleared about 45 million bu in fifteen weeks since Aug. 1st. The total disappearance thus far is close to 61 million bu, and we figure that approximately one million bu per week is needed for domestic grindings; hence, the calculations just cited. With the last official crop estimate of 607 million bu and a carryover on Aug. 1st of 424 million bu; Canadian total supplies at the beginning of the crop year were 1,031 million bu, a figure never before reached in the annals of that country.—Uhlmann Grain Co.

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	975,790	375,448	1,555,428	414,404
Boston	78,407	.....	80,000	.....
Chicago	1,086,000	1,044,000	2,221,000	597,000
Duluth	8,106,775	4,525,008	9,983,875	7,153,324
Ft. William	4,549,265	27,469,714	28,943,360	34,265,133
Ft. Worth	572,400	342,300	450,900	718,200
Hutchinson	2,581,200	1,128,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	574,000	141,000	624,000	234,000
Kan. City	5,065,200	2,520,000	4,658,000	2,411,665
Milwaukee	4,710	15,700	56,000	189,000
Minn'polis	12,088,500	7,360,500	4,491,000	2,377,500
Ogden,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	464,000	427,000	363,000	162,000
Omaha	626,933	416,529	595,396	205,860
Peoria	425,300	70,700	798,300	88,200
St. Joseph	952,000	223,800	632,000	192,000
St. Louis	1,638,000	408,000	1,879,500	649,500
Seattle	1,293,600	453,600	.....	.....
Spokane	1,566,000	1,713,000	.....	.....
Superior	4,316,332	2,892,472	7,014,003	5,093,308
Wichita	1,683,000	1,310,400	1,048,900	595,200

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 7.—Purchases within the last few days of 500,000 bus. of Canadian oats for shipment to Chicago were confirmed on the Board of Trade and reports were current that a million bushels more had been contracted for. Grain dealers said it would be the first Chicago oats imports since the 1936 drought.

North Manchester, Ind., Dec. 3.—In our own plant and in C.C.C. metal bins we have stored 34,000 bus. of good quality soybeans. C.C.C. state representatives advise they will soon have permit for shipping out beans now being combined. Recent 8-inch snow has stopped combines since Nov. 28. Approximately one-third of the crop out yet.—Clay Syler.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 28.—We have been trying to make an extra effort to move wheat from the farm to the country elevator, but we can't do it. The farmers won't even trade \$1.25 No. 2 red for government wheat at less than \$1.00, and they don't care to go to the trouble to get it to market. The typical farmer is extravagant and wasteful when he has a good crop and something to feed it to.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The size of Buffalo's winter grain fleet this year is expected to equal that of 1941, marine circles predict. About 50 winter cargoes already have been chartered for holding here. In 1941, there were 51 boats in the local winter fleet holding about 12,627,000 bus. of grain. For this year, the O. D. T. has placed a 15,000,000-bu. ceiling on the amount of grain that may be in storage aboard U. S. boats wintering in Buffalo Harbor. The charters also must provide for unloading of cargoes at all ports on or before March 15, 1943.—G. E. T.

Soybean Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	927	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1,621,000	2,549,000	214,000	223,000
Hutchinson	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	4,500	316,500	12,000	234,000
Kansas City	54,400	.....	600	.....
Milwaukee	93,000	75,500	.....	.....
Minneapolis	72,000	142,500	.....	.....
Omaha	312,412	124,500	175,500	.....
Peoria	373,500	601,900	192,500	901,900
St. Joseph	91,500	132,000	6,000	.....
St. Louis	324,000	70,400	48,000	51,200

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	8,147	114,000	.....	.....
Chicago	540,000	592,000	409,000	138,000
Duluth	467,930	339,715	630,820	974,550
Ft. William	126,166	597,760	205,353	929,275
Ft. Worth	5,000	5,000	.....	1,250
Hutchinson	.....	7,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	9,000	1,500	21,000
Kansas City	42,000	60,000	24,000	39,000
Milwaukee	166,100	55,870	149,345	66,515
Minneapolis	678,000	1,114,500	790,500	408,000
Omaha	39,200	68,600	78,400	58,800
Peoria	26,600	95,800	18,000	14,400
St. Joseph	.....	4,500	.....	1,500
St. Louis	81,000	63,000	64,500	100,500
Seattle	1,500	60,500	.....	.....
Superior	322,093	329,513	635,000	1,096,527

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	163,984	59,910	.....	.....
Boston	10,000	6,200	.....	.....
Chicago	693,000	1,312,000	872,000	1,337,000
Duluth	208,955	591,783	68,000	232,125
Ft. Wm.	14,461,310	2,752,606	9,767,103	2,888,683
Ft. Worth	69,000	73,500	.....	27,000
Indianapolis	132,000	40,000	244,000	394,000
Kansas City	346,000	308,000	350,000	122,000
Milwaukee	27,120	6,780	49,400	47,500
Minneapolis	2,967,750	3,402,000	2,938,500	2,034,000
Omaha	566,000	254,000	791,030	166,000
Peoria	148,500	120,000	132,000	132,000
St. Joseph	572,000	314,000	60,000	176,000
St. Louis	128,000	112,000	202,000	92,000
Seattle	94,000	134,000	.....	.....
Spokane	183,200	90,000	.....	.....
Superior	1,308,477	1,159,520	15,142	15,925
Wichita	16,000	.....	9,600	.....

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	1,053,117	736,002	.....	732,560
Chicago	10,213,000	9,521,000	8,278,000	6,465,000
Duluth	1,308,450	1,655,476	2,593,585	1,427,750
Ft. William	1,408	62,574	1,408	22,219
Ft. Worth	172,500	181,250	47,500	48,750
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,532,000	2,176,000	1,893,000	1,399,000
Kan. City	3,495,200	1,190,000	1,768,500	310,500
Milwaukee	472,750	744,000	85,800	918,950
Minneapolis	1,851,000	3,006,500	2,005,500	1,450,500
Omaha	2,453,555	1,249,343	2,295,000	2,405,962
Peoria	2,658,900	3,133,200	1,148,500	786,500
St. Joseph	820,500	301,500	538,500	198,000
St. Louis	2,331,000	1,081,500	1,222,500	357,000
Seattle	60,000	45,000	.....	.....
Spokane	48,000	204,000	.....	.....
Superior	1,308,477	1,159,520	2,828,124	781,080
Wichita	8,000	.....	6,400	.....

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	25,773	167,491	.....	156,450
Chicago	1,406,000	1,337,000	429,000	400,000
Duluth	1,728,535	1,570,845	959,090	871,385
Ft. William	6,000,501	2,236,226	4,852,906	4,009,739
Ft. Worth	52,500	41,250	.....	12,500
Hutchinson	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Kansas City	272,000	382,400	193,600	144,000
Milwaukee	3,092,660	2,618,380	1,072,000	1,036,825
Minneapolis	3,853,900	7,646,600	3,524,100	4,015,400
Ogden, Utah	7,000	8,000	.....	.....
Omaha	384,000	577,600	448,000	448,000
Peoria	246,400	286,900	130,600	200,600
St. Joseph	21,000	8,750	8,750	17,500
St. Louis	224,000	275,800	62,400	52,800
Seattle	54,400	17,600	.....	.....
Spokane	398,400	32,000	.....	.....
Superior	562,416	1,226,680	399,023	680,078
Wichita	1,600	1,300	1,600	2,600

USDA 1942 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture said today that Commodity Credit Corporation through Nov. 28 had completed 467,024 loans on 339,214,451 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$383,386,297.57. The average amount advanced was \$1.13 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 143,154,692 bus. stored on farms and 196,059,759 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 481,193 loans had been completed on 325,617,665 bus., of which 98,788,923 bus. were stored on farms and 226,828,742 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans completed by states:

States	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Warehouse- Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced	
			1942	1941
Calif.	1,346,736	1,394,682	\$ 3,189,600.77	.....
Colo.	5,292,378	4,167,112	10,359,823.49	.....
Del.	29,195	383,076	558,496.71	.....
Idaho	1,808,664	5,495,883	7,351,792.65	.....
Ill.	156,502	3,592,784	4,657,713.02	.....
Ind.	124,173	2,262,649	3,082,344.52	.....
Iowa	402,200	1,393,836	2,148,996.42	.....
Kans.	37,697,140	39,328,436	89,371,069.84	.....
Ky.	3,957	768,211	778,469.86	.....
Md.	70,363	1,293,670	1,819,316.36	.....
Mich.	177,835	1,232,636	711,836.40	.....
Minn.	2,889,332	2,996,860	6,970,439.16	.....
Mo.	138,087	2,984,032	3,731,437.84	.....
Mont.	14,034,920	9,761,791	24,962,485.97	.....
Neb.	23,746,065	10,353,224	38,734,600.46	.....
N. J.	999	62,183	88,278.56	.....
N. Mex.	1,291,826	711,076	2,248,487.21	.....
N. Y.	94,216	307,423	542,648.77	.....
N. C.	30,201	65,495	127,684.51	.....
N. Dak.	15,771,038	20,610,639	41,771,116.02	.....
Ohio	3,370,497	4,916,933.10	4,916,933.10	.....
Ore.	7,160,555	25,868,532	38,154,125.25	.....
Ore.	2,871,055	3,132,797	13,036,805.87	.....
Penn.	31,833	804,467	1,120,715.14	.....
S. C.	.....	1,048	1,435.74	.....
S. Dak.	9,159,355	3,704,334	14,500,484.45	.....
Tenn.	4,879	632,006	817,674.68	.....
Texas	10,929,111	19,019,811	34,129,395.75	.....
Utah	633,565	236,532	848,579.91	.....
Va.	40,641	328,502	495,436.70	.....
Wash.	5,372,357	23,621,554	30,800,142.73	.....
W. Va.	3,241	13,160	22,433.38	.....
Wis.	332	.....	415.00	.....
Wyo.	1,400,068	318,301	1,855,232.14	.....
Total	143,154,692	196,059,759	\$383,386,297.57	.....

Distillers Grains Causing Many Fires

By EUGENE ARMS, Manager, Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

An alarming number of spontaneous ignition fires originating in bins of distillers' grains have been occurring regularly during the last several weeks. Typical of the stories of the several fires is that of the total loss of the James H. Gray Milling Co. plant at Chaffee, N. Y., on Oct. 21st.

A car of distillers' grains was received from a distillery in Pennsylvania the latter part of September. The grain was warm, but apparently not excessively wet, altho no moisture test was run. It was accepted and unloaded into a bin in the mill. About three weeks later a sour "silo" smell was noted, and Mr. Robert B. Cornell, who operated the plant, thought it came from a nearby farm. After a couple of days the smell became stronger, and was traced to the bin of distillers' grain. They tried to turn the bin by drawing from the bottom, but it wouldn't run. So they shoveled from the top, and about five feet down they uncovered very hot grain, and were driven out by the gas. Then they worked on the bottom again, and smoke began to show above. The fire department was called, but it was too late and the plant was a total loss.

The story of the fire on the same day, Oct. 21st, at the mill of Moses Brothers Co., Inc., Eaton, N. Y., is similar, except as to the handling of the fire. The odor of heating grain led to the discovery of a bin of about 25 tons of distillers' grains. While attempting to draw the grain from the bottom fire broke out above. But in this case the use of fire extinguishers and water from the barrels held the fire under control until the fire department arrived. With a hose above the bin and one below the fire was knocked down whenever it appeared and the plant saved. Also most of the twenty-five tons of grain came out in good condition.

The fire at the I. L. Richer Co., Inc., Sherburne, N. Y., on Sept. 26th, followed the usual pattern, except that in this case the product was dried malt grains. The operator used excellent judgment in this case and called the fire department before attempting to move the grain. Fire broke out, both at the top of bin and in the garner at the bottom, but was held under control.

At the plant of W. W. Payne Co., Huntington, W. Va., fire occurred from spontaneous ignition of sacked feeds of several kinds. As nearly as could be discovered, sacked peanut meal was at the center of the fire. The room was flooded, and fire controlled.

It would be repetition of the same story to give the details of the fire of Homer H. Jones, Homer, N. Y., on Sept. 19th. A bin of hot distillers' grains was discovered. During the day they ran a part of the bin, and when it began to run cool, they left it for the night. In the morning, when the plant was opened, the bin was on fire. The fire department put out the fire and flooded the bin.

It must be assumed that many of the fires that are breaking out at night and totally destroying the property without leaving evidence of the cause, are from spontaneous ignition. Of the various products handled, distillers' grains seem to be most hazardous at the present time.

Distilleries are being crowded beyond their capacity by the demands made on them by the government for alcohol. Consequently, grains are improperly dried, and shipped without proper airing and cooling. A canvass of a large number of millers and feed dealers in New York disclosed the same experience everywhere. Distillers' grains were arriving warm. Most of the millers know the danger and guard against it.

There are certain precautions that buyers of any type of feed grain, whether the product of the brewery, distillery, or the offal from the mills, such as peanut meal, should take. There

are many precautions applicable to the individual plant, but briefly the essentials are:

Buy only on specified moisture content, and run moisture tests on all incoming stock. The probable range of safety is between 8% and 11%. Stock that is too dry may be as dangerous as stock that is too wet. Buy only to arrive cool. The storage of stock that has been improperly cooled and aired may be more dangerous than slightly high moisture content.

Keep careful watch on stock being unloaded for wet slugs, Driers plug, and wet slugs are pushed through. Reject any car not uniformly dried. Store no greater quantity than necessary, and turn stock quickly. Make the rule "First in—first out."

Test all stock in bins for temperature regularly. Once each day is not too often when first stored, and later once a week may be often enough. There are several methods of taking temperature readings, but none of them indicate the full temperature rise, unless that be by accident. A "hot spot" in a bin may be actually on fire, and the grain a few feet away reasonably cool. A slight rise in temperature is the danger signal, then the grain should be turned. Even though it does not get dangerously hot the feeding value is decreasing as the grains "burn." Turning and airing may be all that is necessary to stop the process of oxidization if taken in time.

The best, and incidentally the most expensive, way of temperature testing is the use of remote thermometers with central station recording, such as the Zeleny system. The least expensive system is the use of iron rods driven down through the grain at intervals. In small bins only one may be necessary, or in larger bins a spacing of four feet apart should be adequate. Jointed rods may be necessary if the space above is too low. These rods are simply left in the grain and pulled to test. When a rod is too hot to hold comfortably in the hand there is immediate danger of fire. Lower temperatures indicate varying degrees of oxidization.

A third system, and one that is practical and inexpensive for plants of all sizes, is a simplified combination of rod testing and temperature readings. A short section of iron pipe, pointed and closed at one end, and sufficient additional section to reach the bottom of the bin, may be driven into the stored grain and left there, and temperature readings may be taken with an armored thermometer. Simply lower the thermometer into the pipe and leave for five minutes, remove and read. Do this at various levels. Or the pipe may be fixed in the bin before filling and left permanently.

Some method of temperature reading should be adopted in every plant where these grains are stored.

When warm or hot grains are no longer accepted upon delivery, but are turned back to the shipper, much of the danger will be eliminated. And when purchases are made subject to moisture, and tests are accurately made, the buyer will receive less water and more grain of uniform quality.

And when all these things are done fewer feed handling plants will be destroyed by fire.

Wenatchee, Wash.—The National Grange in its first resolution voiced outspoken opposition to a policy of farm subsidies, the resolution reading, "Subsidies add to the national debt to be imposed on future generations; they conceal costs and delays, or defeat efforts to correct excessive spending; they make the public pay for benefits of the few; they open the way for political abuses and undermine the very foundation of free government; they promote inefficiency and tend to become permanent."—F.K.H.

1943 Flaxseed at \$2.70

Minneapolis, Dec. 5.—Secretary Wickard of the United States Department of Agriculture announced that flaxseed from the 1943 crop will be supported at not less than \$2.70 per bushel for carloads of No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis, an increase of 30c per bushel over this year's support prices. Further, the flaxseed acreage goal for 1943 is set at 5,000,000 acres, which is 7% larger than last year's goal of 4,675,000 acres (according to the last official report there are 4,440,000 acres of flaxseed available for harvest in this country this year). There is to be no restriction upon the amount of acreage which each individual farmer can plant to flaxseed, subject to his total farm allotment, of course.

Winter is upon us and navigation on the Great Lakes has officially closed. Shipments from Duluth/Superior from this crop total 5,750,000 bushels of flaxseed which, together with some three million bushels shipped out of Port Arthur/Fort William, will give sufficient supplies of flaxseed to the East Coast crushing mills until such time as certain mills are converted to the crushing of soybeans.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., P. S. Duff.

Agriculture Sec'y Made Food Czar

The President Dec. 6 authorized and directed Claude A. Wickard "to assume full responsibility for a control over the nation's food program."

He will allocate domestic, foreign and military foodstuffs.

He will purchase and procure food, and to such extent, as he shall determine necessary or desirable, and promulgate policies to govern the purchase and procurement of food by all federal agencies. This does not, however, prevent the armed forces from purchasing foodstuffs for needs outside the United States or the procurement abroad of foods by authorized agencies for "rehabilitation or relief purposes."

Wickard is instructed to recommend to Nelson the amounts and types of nonfood materials, supplies and equipment necessary for carrying out the food program, and Nelson, thru priority and allocation powers over materials, machinery, etc., is instructed to furnish Wickard with these items.

Definition of Agricultural Commodities

As used in general orders and permits of the O.D.T. the term "farm" is defined by the general counsel as including "any plot, parcel, or tract of land, used for agricultural purposes or devoted (1) to agriculture, (2) to any industry practiced by a cultivator of the soil in connection with the cultivation of the soil, or (3) to the breeding or raising of livestock, and includes any ranch, patch, orchard, vineyard, plantation, or grove.

"The term 'agricultural commodities or products thereof,' as used in such general orders, includes within its scope any article or thing which is yielded, raised, or produced on a farm—either incidental to or as a result of the cultivation of the soil or in connection with the breeding or raising of livestock—by nature, labor, or otherwise. Such term includes any domestic animal, bird, or insect, raised on a farm, and also any product of such animal, bird, or insect, produced on, or in connection with the operation of, a farm and used as a food, as a fertilizer, or for the manufacture of clothing.

"The term 'farm products,' as used in such general permits, is synonymous with the term 'agricultural commodities and products thereof,' as used in such general orders."

Use of malt by Canadian brewers has been limited since Nov. 1 to quantities in each succeeding quarter no greater than the amount used in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The Wartime Prices & Trade Board is imposing these limitations to conserve manpower in production, distribution, and sales promotion.

Can We Relieve Inflation by Inflationary Methods?

During the months immediately preceding the enactment of the original Price Control Act early this year, its adherents in and out of the Congress were insistent in their contention that its one and only objective was to prevent inflation.

In his historic Labor Day message to the Congress, as well as in his nation-wide address that same evening, the President was sharp in his castigation of those who were responsible for the provision which had prevented the setting of a ceiling on farm products at a price less than 110% of parity in the old Price Control Act. Interwoven throughout Mr. Roosevelt's talk was the theme that inflation is fully as dangerous an enemy to the American way of life as are the armed forces of the Axis. To this latter philosophy, no fair minded person can take exception.

Now, the administration has the kind of a law which was demanded of the Congress. But to be entirely consistent, it would seem that if inflation is to be avoided, no one there should do anything which carries even the slightest tinge of inflation itself.

But, what do we find? With more than 625,000,000 bus. of old crop wheat carried over from previous years and a new crop which has been exceeded only once in our history, the government finds that there are mills in this country whose wheat supply is no longer adequate at a price less than one at which it could be milled and still be within the O.P.A. flour ceiling. And, what is the solution? The same old one which is always turned to when one of their uneconomic policies, strained to the breaking point, finally lets go! It is to subsidize farmers in order to get them to pay off their 1942 loans and thereby return the wheat into commercial channels.

There seems but little excuse for this action and particularly in view of the fact that it definitely is inflationary in character. The farmer will profit very little by this transaction for it is the consumer and not the farmer who gains by it. It is a consumer subsidy, plain and simple! If, in their misguided zeal to hold down the price of bread in a year when the country's income is the highest in years if not for all time, the O.P.A. had not imposed a flour ceiling which was in direct violation of the intent of the Congress, this subsidy would not have been necessary. How, in the name of consistency, can the use of inflationary methods be used to cure inflation?

Whether this proposed subsidy costs \$25,000,000 as claimed by the O.P.A. or twice that amount, as estimated by others, is beside the point. In a year like this, when the lowly employee receiving down to as little as \$7.00 per week is to contribute his bit via the income tax to the cost of conducting the war, it certainly is no time for any additions to the already tremendous amount of non-essential and non-defense spending.

The Senate is now committed to a searching investigation involving all of the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation with respect to loans, subsidies, and all the various phases of its work. A word to your Senator can do much to eradicate the cause of many of the abuses which have crept into this gigantic scheme for the regimentation of the farmer.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard states that it is his intention to utilize Canadian surplus feeds only in the event of necessity.

Washington, D. C.—Farmers are reported by the U. S. D. A. to have received 36% more income from sales of agricultural commodities and from government benefit payments during the first 10 months of this year than during the corresponding period of 1941. Estimated total was \$12,681,000,000, compared with \$9,340,000,000.

Washington Orders and Plans

Senator Thomas says that where there is a possibility of a shortage in a farm commodity there should be no restrictions on production.

The Senate has passed a bill designed to simplify and eliminate duplication in government questionnaires. The Budget Bureau is to act as a clearing house for questionnaires.

To prevent shortage in any locality the O. P. A. has authorized local boards to adjust prices for any seller or groups of sellers. This follows the termination Nov. 30 of Sec. 18 (a) G.M.P.R.

The Senate agriculture committee on Dec. 5 unanimously approved the bill passed by the House incorporating labor costs in calculation of farm parity. The proposal had been fought by the administration.

The House ways and means committee has shelved the proposal of the President to permit the free movement of property and persons in and out of the United States for the duration, at the President's discretion.

A threat to use the benefit payment as a club was conveyed to farmers in the following announcement Nov. 30 by the U.S.D.A.: "AAA crop payments in 1943 will be conditioned on the degree to which each cooperating farm family carries out its individual farm plan."

The Senate agriculture committee on Nov. 30 unanimously approved a resolution authorizing a complete investigation of maximum prices for agricultural commodities. Subsidies, "direct or indirect, with respect to production, processing and distribution of agricultural commodities." The Commodity Credit Corp., "particularly with reference to losses sustained because of such operations in agriculture commodities for the purpose of maintaining maximum prices or otherwise."

C.C.C.-Millers' Contracts in Offing

Commodity Credit Corp. is reported to be working out contracts for submission to flour millers and alcohol distillers to tide them over the emergency created by price controls, over finished products and falling stocks of free wheat, while awaiting word from James F. Byrnes, economic stabilization director, on its loan stock release system.

The system proposes to release C.C.C. stocks of wheat to mills below market prices, because mills have been unable to manufacture and sell flour on the spread between their ceiling on flour and the cost of their wheat.

C.C.C. has an agreement with the Office of Price Administration to release loan stocks of wheat at subsidies to producers over the loan rates to induce redemption and sale of the wheat to millers. The measure of subsidy is reported to hover between 12 and 16 cents per bushel over the loan rates.

Distillers of alcohol come into the picture because C.C.C. wants them to operate on grits separated out of wheat by the millers.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. D. A. announced Dec. 3 a program to encourage wheat exports. Under it the Agricultural Marketing Administration will make payments to subsidize exports of wheat from United States ports to Mexico, countries in Central America, except the Canal Zone, to Cuba, Columbia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

Washington, D. C.—The Agricultural Marketing Administration recently bought 975,000 pounds of poultry feed at \$1.845 per 100 pounds from the Houston Milling Co., fob Houston, Tex.; 225,000 pounds of broiler feed at \$2.6125 and 390,000 pounds of laying mash at \$2.90 from the Pillsbury Flour Mills fob Atchison, Kan.

Wheat Release Held Up

Despite daily assurances that the flour price ceiling would be adjusted nothing was done, the O. P. A. remaining adamant against raising the level to accord with the wheat loan.

W. C. Helm, pres. of the Millers National Ass'n; **Herman Steen**, sec'y; **Herman Fakler**, vice pres., conferred at Chicago recently with **J. B. Hutson**, pres. of the C. C. C., and **Carl Farrington**, vice pres.

Commodity Credit Corporation officials said telegrams and letters had begun to flow again from southwestern millers urging action on the loan stock release plan. This plan is drawn and ready to be put into motion upon decision of the agency whether to impose it nation-wide or only in certain markets where the squeeze of free wheat prices against ceilings on flour are tightest.

Farm Benefit Payments Reduced

The U.S.D.A. announced on Dec. 5 lowered rates of benefit payments to farmers co-operating with the crop adjustment features of the 1943 war food program. Comparative 1942 and 1943 payments announced are, respectively:

Cotton, 1.2 and 1.1 cents per pound, corn (in the commercial corn area), 5.5 and 3.6 cents per bushel; wheat, 9.9 and 9.2 cents per bushel; rice, 2.4 and 3 cents per hundred pounds; peanuts, \$1.25 and \$1.10 per ton.

Farmers, are, of course, eligible for additional payments for carrying out soil conservation practices. These vary by regions and states. The Budget Bureau has indicated it will recommend an appropriation of \$400,000,000 for the 1943 program, compared with \$450,000,000 for the 1942 program covering both types of payments.

Celebrating 40 Years of Service

The Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Indianapolis, was organized in the closing days of 1902 by grain dealers and country elevator operators to correct known fire hazards and reduce the cost of fire insurance. President C. R. McCotter is celebrating the 40th anniversary by scrapping the company's attractive iron fence around the home office and it will soon be used for war equipment.



President McCotter of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., condemns its iron fence.

Western Ass'n Holds Victory Clinic

A stream-lined Victory Clinic substituted for the regular 43rd annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n in the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 1 and 2.

The Clinic attracted nearly 300 delegates, most of whom were present for the opening at a mid-day luncheon in the hotel's Grand Ballroom, in spite of the beginning of gas rationing and the winter's first heavy snow. The attendance was curtailed, but the representation was adequately distributed among all interests in the grain and feed trades, terminal and wholesale as well as country.

Only two regular sessions were scheduled for the two days of the meeting. The first was labeled Ass'n Day; the second, Cooperation Day. But the second session was unexpectedly followed by a third, devoted to O.P.A. regulations.

The first session followed unusual procedure by opening with a luncheon, which continued into the meeting without the confusion and delay normally attendant upon breaking up for rearrangement of meeting quarters and reassembly of delegates.

Association Day

PRESIDENT HARRY DEAN, Iowa City, presided at the opening session, and served efficiently as master of ceremonies. In his opening address he said:

President Dean's Remarks

Due to existing conditions, it is with extreme pleasure that I take this opportunity of welcoming those who have found the time and the means to attend this all-important meeting.

The Ass'n this year made every effort to obtain in person those men in government agencies who you so much want to contact. It is our hope that all of you will make the most of this and attend every session religiously, endeavoring to obtain all of the information that will make your job in aligning yourself with the war effort a bit easier.

Today, the first day of our Victory Clinic, has been set aside as Ass'n Day. We will hear from ass'n representatives of national prominence in the hope that all of you will gain a deeper realization of the true value of your Ass'n in meeting the war conditions that plague your business and the importance of your Ass'n as a means of coordinating the efforts of an industry to do a better job, not only for the war effort, but in keeping with our avowed intention of maintaining the status of the grain and feed industry, and, if at all possible, make some progress.

Tomorrow we have set aside as Cooperation Day. We will meet with representatives of WPB, OPA, QDT, and Selective Service, and take up with them the problems of how we can better coordinate our efforts with the government in winning this war.

S. L. Rice on National Ass'n

SAM L. RICE, Toledo, O., president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, brought greetings from his organization to the Iowa Ass'n.

"We in the national ass'n," he said, "think much of Iowa. Iowa's grain trade has developed many national trade leaders, whose talents have aided the trade from coast to coast, and the trade of our northern neighbor as well as our own. I trust that in another year we may meet again, under more favorable circumstances, and in a world at peace."

George Booth's Remarks

GEORGE BOOTH, Chicago, expressed pleased surprise at the number present the first day of gas rationing. "War has brought us many new economic problems. In these times, as we seek to adapt ourselves to new conditions, let us not forget that those who carry on at home are charged also with tremendous responsibility. It is up to us to live for our country, to maintain our form of government, and the American way of life."

Richard Uhlmann for Markets

RICHARD UHLMANN, a director, and chairman of the public relations com'te of the

Chicago Board of Trade, spoke at some length on the economics of the present grain marketing system, and the restrictions under which it toils. His informing address is quoted elsewhere in this number.

PRESIDENT DEAN briefly introduced Elmer Sexauer of Brookings, S. D., past president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, who was applauded vigorously when he took a bow.

The Farm Problem

DELOS JAMES, Washington, D. C., manager of the agricultural department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, reviewed the farm problem. He pleaded that Congressmen correct the faults of the present farm program, allow farmers more machinery and higher prices so it can hold labor. "You have not finished your job when you vote for a Congressman and Senator," said Mr. James. "You must follow up and maintain close contact with them so they will not forget the people they represent."

Mr. James considered the farmer basic in this country's economy and felt that the facilities to produce bigger and better supplies of foodstuffs must be made available to him to insure efficient operations on the land. The farmer, he insisted, is entitled to a fair share of the country's wealth, else all the rest of our economy will break down.

Mr. James did not believe that wild inflation would result if price restrictions were removed from farm commodities. "Who ever heard of inflation," he asked, "in the presence of huge surpluses?"

Subsidies, such as have been set up in the present farm program, with guaranteed loan levels, and land benefit payments, tend to destroy the initiative of our farmers, thought Mr. James. They inevitably introduce inequalities, and promote inefficiency.

Farm efficiency will be promoted by taking off price ceilings, giving the farmer machinery, and allowing the farmer to produce unhampered, at least for the time being, according to Mr. James. "What we need now is food, and more food," he said. "Any restrictions which interfere with production should not be tolerated now."

Ray Bowden Discusses

RAY B. BOWDEN, St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C., executive vice president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, introduced a number of current trade worries in his customary machine-gun oratory, which is quoted elsewhere in this number.

Feeds in War Time

JERRY MACNICOL, Chicago, assistant to the president, American Feed Manufacturers

Ass'n, held that the feed business is functional. Its job of preparing balanced nutritional products from the products of the farm has placed it 6th in the list of 34 essential industries recognized by W.P.B.

"The feed business is recognized as an important cog in our economic machine under war conditions," said Mr. MacNicol, "and this recognition will help us to relief on many of the new problems with which we will be beset. Present business restrictions are a forerunner of what lies ahead, and we shall certainly need relief."

"For example, there is gasoline rationing. I never saw so many salesmen graduate into technical service men in my life as when gasoline rationing became a promised fact. It is a deserved recognition. Feed salesmen have always been technical service men. They consult with feeders, they cull flocks, they instruct how to feed to prevent disease, they advise on productive feeding conditions as well as feeds."

"What the future holds for the feed business, and for the feed salesman, is unknown. But we do know that we are moving deeper and deeper into a war economy, and that the feed business will do everything it can to keep supplies of foodstuffs plentiful for our civilians as well as our army, navy and allies."

Ass'n Business

HUGH KELLEY, Des Moines, chairman of the resolutions com'te, presented the following all-inclusive resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Let us realize that now is not the time for mere words and resolutions, but a time for action—and for this reason consider this report not as resolutions but an outline of support to our Association, as well as the Nation.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n, this year called a Victory Clinic, in session Dec. 1st and 2nd, at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, does hereby resolve as follows:

OFFICIAL COOPERATION

Special recognition should be given the Iowa State Department of Agriculture and the Feed Inspection Department for their cooperation with the feed industry in working out many problems. Fairness and consideration in executing the many rules and regulations are greatly appreciated by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. To these departments and the men responsible for this work, our many thanks.

FEED TONNAGE TAX

Last year our Ass'n went on record, through resolutions, as in favor of the use of the Feed Tonnage Tax for the more complete supervision and inspection by the State Department of Agriculture. At this time, we recommend that more definite steps be taken by our Ass'n as soon as possible to provide for use of the surplus Tonnage Tax in the more adequate protection and supervision of the feed trade.

FOOD

We recognize that the principal task Iowa must perform in the war emergency is the production of food and that this job must be ac-

1943 Officers and Directors Western Ass'n



Seated l. to r.: Francis Day, California Junction; Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids; Columbus Hayes, Mt. Pleasant; John Hinck, Corning, and Glen Felton, Indianola. Standing l. to r.: Chuck Wood, Spencer; Walter Berger, Des Moines; Art Murray, Bancroft; Harry Dean, Iowa City; and Lloyd Darling, Cleghorn.

complished despite the shortage of manpower, machines and other equipment.

We deem it our duty to bend every effort to meet the goals of food production through more efficient use of facilities at our disposal and through better understanding of the restrictions incident to the prosecution of the war.

We are fully aware of the tremendous responsibility resting upon the agriculture of the State of Iowa. We have approximately 20% of all the grade A land in the United States. We supply approximately one-third of all the surplus livestock and livestock products, including poultry and dairy products, produced in the United States. We know that the potential production of these vital necessities is very much greater than our achievements in the past.

As an aid to the Iowa farmer in that production, the feed and grain man takes second place to no one. We resolve to maintain that standard of help and service toward the production of vital foods and to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with our government in its stated conviction that "food will win the war and write the peace."

Election of Directors

ELECTION placed the following new directors to fill terms expiring in 1942: Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids; Chuck Wood, Spencer; Harry Schultz, Centerville; Floyd Crosley, Hubbard, and Horace Brickner, Decorah. This election recognized the soybean industry as well as the regular grain and feed trades.

Hold-over directors are: Lloyd Darling, Cleghorn; Cecil McDonald, Sioux City; John Hinck, Corning; Walter Berger, Des Moines; Columbus Hayes, Mt. Pleasant; Carl Orsinger, Waterloo; G. F. Felton, Indianola; Carl Danilson, Boone; Francis Day, California Junction, and W. A. Murray, Bancroft.

ADJOURNED to Wednesday morning.

[At the directors' meeting following the business session, the directors named new officers as follows: Columbus Hayes, Mt. Pleasant, president; Francis Day, California Junction, chairman grain division, and vice-president; Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids, vice-chairman grain division; John Hinck, Corning, chairman feed division; Glen Felton, Indianola, vice-chairman feed division. Walter Berger, Des Moines, was re-elected treasurer, and Duke Swanson, Des Moines, was continued as sec'y.]

The Des Moines Banquet

Leading speaker at the annual banquet was Art Brayton, of Des Moines convention bureau, who opened with the old saw about "If all after-dinner speakers were laid end to end it would be a damn good thing" and ended with a clever exposition on the benefits of good public relations.

He advocated that business men show their hearts a little more, and if they cannot give too much in merchandise, give a little more in happy, helpful service. "Do a bit more to develop your personality. Do a little more in public service. Do a little more to help your fellows and see how much good business it develops for you." He had an entertaining list of happy stories to support his contentions.

The banquet was roast capon, well appreciated by the hungry assembly of more than 300. Finish of the dining was the occasion for retiring President Harry Dean to introduce and turn the meeting over to President-Elect Columbus Hayes, Mt. Pleasant, who carried on with introduction of banquet features.

TREASURER WALT BERGER, Des Moines, awarded 15 silver dollars to the winner of the membership campaign, Harold Swanson, Des Moines, who brought in 17 new members. Mr. Swanson topped the list as a membership salesman, but was only two jumps ahead of competitors.

Entertainment was a medley of vaudeville acts, singing, dancing, and a "Rhapsody in Smoke" wherein no one could figure out the source for an endless number of lighted cigarettes, cigars and pipes that magically found their way into the hands of Magician Earl Morgan between other performances of legerdemain.

SECY DUKE SWANSON served as master of ceremonies for the entertainment and performed several clever tricks himself.

Cooperation Day

PRESIDENT-ELECT COLUMBUS HAYES presided at the second session, with nearly 300 delegates present.

The War Program

H. O. PARSONS, of the Des Moines office of the War Production Board, expressed satisfaction with the cooperation from the grain and feed trades with the W.P.B. system for handling the war program.

Tremendous sums are being spent daily in the war program, he said. The system is working but it means more and more sacrifice to win the war. He thought it might become necessary for Americans, in spite of plentiful resources, to eventually make sacrifices equal to those of our enemies if we are to win.

The speaker referred to a man in the insecticide business who is operating under 36 separate W.P.B. orders. These orders, he declared, are not put out to keep materials from the normal channels of trade, but fairly to apportion available supplies and get the right material to the right spot at the right time. Even the army and the navy, he declared, no longer gets everything it wants as it wants it.

Responding to a question, the speaker said W.P.B. Order No. L-41 provides, among other things, that in event of a fire, notice of such fire should be given to W.P.B. within five days. Then list everything needed for reconstruction on Form P. B. 200. This is a blanket form to save paper work which would be occasioned by separate orders. A supplemental form may be executed later to cover items overlooked.

Complaint often arises over inability to get parts and materials when a priority number for them has been issued, said the speaker. Priorities extend all thru the economic system, from raw materials thru manufacturing and distribution, and sometimes manufacturers withhold materials they have in stock in belief they cannot refill their inventories unless they have top priority numbers. This is not true.

Motors, said the speaker, can be rewound on an A10 rating. If an elevator is broken down it can get an emergency order to get the necessary part, even by telephone.

O.D.T. Orders Transportation

FRED KEISER, chief of the rail and water transportation division of O.D.T., Chicago, discussed transportation orders. Limitation orders had to be issued, he said, because railroads do not have enough box cars, tank cars, gondolas and engines to meet the demands of a greatly increased traffic. Pleas with W.P.B. for new equipment have been rewarded with less than 10% of what is needed to transport the increased load.

The load on the rails grows partly out of accelerated commerce due to the war effort, but much of it is due to decreasing numbers of trucks, and submarine destruction of tankers, and coastwise steamers. The effect is the efficiency orders demanding that railroad cars must be loaded to maximum limits, moved and unloaded with dispatch.

Having a bearing on the transportation problem, according to the speaker, is the army. The average inductee must be moved six times before his training is completed, and during

Snap at the Speakers' Table



Top: Barney Gule, feed ingredient salesman; Elmer H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., past pres., and R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., executive vice president, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. Middle: George Booth, and Richard Uhlmann, of Chicago's Board of Trade, and Harry Dean, Iowa City, retiring president, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. Bottom: S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., president, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Jerry MacNicol, Chicago, assistant to the president, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n; Delos James, Washington, D. C., manager agricultural department, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Graddon (Duke) Swanson, Des Moines, sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

training he will nearly double his consumption of meat and vegetables. When this fact is multiplied on the basis of a 7½ million man army and a 1½ million man navy it becomes a transportation problem.

GRAIN SHIPPERS still have the grain line, the marked capacity of the car, and 24 inches from the roof as car loading limitations. This is sufficient to allow adequate sampling. Cars still stop for inspection. Only real suffering is that grain dealers are not allowed to be careless and wasteful of railroad equipment, and must cooperate more in loading and emptying cars quickly. Present railroad equipment must be stretched to serve transportation needs, and the speaker asked that all grain and feed dealers cooperate with the program to this end.

Selective Service

COL. LANCASTER, assistant director of Selective Service in Iowa, discussed manpower. He pointed out that the primary job of 128 selective service boards in the state is to fill quotas for draftees. Beyond this they issue decisions based on the written facts in questionnaires that have been properly executed regarding necessary reclassification and deferment of men necessary to agriculture and industry.

Occupational deferment rests on whether or not an available man can serve his country better in the armed forces or in the job he is doing, said the speaker.

COL. JAMES T. COATSWORTH, Washington, D. C., National Selective Service headquarters, was rated as a thoro student of agricultural problems in his introduction. He pointed out that the war will be won on the battle fields and on the seas with the equipment supplied our armed forces from our factories and our farms. It can not be won, he declared, with second rate men and second rate equipment.

This country has 30,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45, said the speaker. About half of these are rejected or deferred for one reason or another. This leaves a pool of 15,000,000 men from which to fill an expected 10,000,000 men in the army, navy and marines in 1943.

Two years ago agriculture had no labor problem. One year ago the problem became manifest. Pressure has lately created classifications 2C and 3C in cooperation with the U.S. D.A., which has set up 16 unit forms of agriculture declared necessary and essential. If a local selective service board defers a man indefinitely because his work comes in one of these 16 classifications, he must stay in such occupation or become immediately subject to induction.

Feed Price Ceilings

JOHN K. WESTBERG, Washington, D. C., chief of the feed division of O.P.A., explained that he had been drafted from industry to administer his division. He considered the job necessary to future economy, declared if we kill price control we will have to take our licking later. There are 5,000 reasons, he said, why price control will not work. There is one reason why it must work, and that is the contribution it will make to the war effort.

The purpose of price control, said Mr. Westberg, in the feed industry, is to avoid the sad effects of inflation. The feed division of O.P.A. is staffed with prominent feed men, practical men who understand the needs and requirements of the feed industry. They are charged with the duty of maintaining normal trade practices under ceilings, yet writing regulations from the national viewpoint.

Mr. Westberg explained how price control regulations are developed; how the industry itself often gives up any attempt to regulate itself. Questionnaires are used to develop facts necessary to regulation, but these often develop unsupported facts. For example, the packing industry questionnaires answered indicated that 90% of the industry had costs of between \$10

and \$40 per ton for converting tankage into meat scrap.

Every feed ingredient must eventually come under price control, said the speaker. The department staff, he said, knows the problems of the feed industry, and the feed industry will have more problems. In the future, he said, are decisions covering wheat, and floors under mill-feeds; and, he wanted to know, how can a ceiling be placed on mixed feed without putting a ceiling on corn?

With this inferred warning, the delegates adjourned for lunch, determined to stay over for an afternoon session, called at the last minute for studies in price control.

Wednesday's Luncheon

THE LUNCHEON was entertained with the melodious singing of the Roosevelt chorus of 50 voices under the leadership of Miss Laura Duncan. In the second part of the chorus' program, 300 delegates joined in singing popular war melodies.

Will Price Control Work

JOHN K. WESTBERG of O.P.A. continued with the second part of his review of price control in the feed industry, following the luncheon. The question he brought up was "Will price control work?"



Top: Sec'y Duke Swanson makes attendance award to Dwight Dugger, Olan, Ia., of a note calling for \$25 War Bond. Middle: "It's in the bag," cried Harold Swanson, Des Moines, who received 15 silver dollars for bringing in 17 new ass'n members. Bottom: "Lucky navy," said Don Morrison, Ft. Dodge (left), to G. W. Spurgeon, Galva (middle), waiting instructions to join the submarine division, while Gilbert Wood, feed ingredient salesman (right), expresses approval.

Mr. Westberg said price control cannot work unless the feed industry will be fair with itself, then enforcement of price ceilings will need no policing.

The freeze technique has bad features, admitted the speaker, but it is the only practical way to prevent excessive maladjustments before ceiling prices can be determined. Inequities inevitably result.

The feed industry has always used price leaders, sold at cost or less in order to attract trade. The freeze order in the feed industry caught some of these and there was an immediate reaction. Quite suddenly no one wanted to handle any merchandise at cost or less. The inequity, declared the speaker, was not a fault of the freeze order. It existed thru competitive conditions long before the freeze orders. Blame for it rests on the trade. O.P.A. is now called upon to correct inequities which were formerly standard trade practice.

O.P.A. is attempting to adjust new margin schedules to a sellers' market under price ceilings. When schedules are completed each segment of the trade will have its allowed ceilings.

A FEED BROKER becomes a problem of the feed industry in the eyes of O.P.A. Some producers of feed employ salesmen. Others employ brokers. A broker sells a commodity for a principal. He never holds title. It is evident that a broker and a salesman serve the same end. One is as much a responsibility of the industry as the other. It is up to the industry to decide whether salesmen and brokers should be kept on the payrolls. This relationship prevents O.P.A. from constructing price ceilings and margins for brokers.

Mr. Westberg named a long list of commodities to which ceilings will be applied, then took time out to listen to the case of the feed trade.

The Case of the Feed Trade

HUGH KELLEY, Des Moines, representing feed dealers and ingredient men in Iowa, presented the first half of the case for the feed trade, supporting argument with statistics.

Large killings of cattle have occurred this year at the expense of next year, he declared, because feed lot operators have been unable to buy feeder stock at a reasonable price. Cattle have moved direct from the range to the packer, at weights which could have been increased in the feed lots. The effect of this condition will show up next year.

Iowa is credited with a major share of the surplus producing land in the country. Iowa is the heart of the corn belt. Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard's request for increase of production in 1943 above the all-time record of 1942, calls for 15% more hogs, 28% more chickens, 8% more eggs. The increase must occur in the corn belt.

Whether or not production aims are achieved depends upon the feed dealer, and upon the men who contact the farmers to show them how to do a better, more efficient job of feeding. Therefore grain and feed dealers are essential to the war effort, second only to production of food itself. A dealer who grinds and mixes feeds performs essential service, since the farmer, if he had the same equipment, would prepare feeds with less than half the nutritional value of the feeds produced by the feed dealer.

Feed and grain dealers, declared Mr. Kelley, do not ask for special privilege. They ask only for opportunity. They ask only for those changes in regulations which will allow them to help accomplish the vast increases in food production that are necessary to the war effort.

Feed Salesman's Duties

CHRIS MILLER, Des Moines, feed sales manager, reviewed the past in his claim for the present, saying he could remember when hens were not expected to lay in the winter months, and cows were not expected to give much milk except when the new grass came out in the spring.

Feed salesmen were credited by Mr. Miller with selling better feeding practices to the farmers as well as better feeds, thus accom-

plishing today's high livestock and poultry production records. Personal contact with the farmer in the feed lot, he contended, is necessary to maintain high production.

Feed sales and service cannot be separated, according to this speaker. For example, he cited the turkey industry in Iowa, wherein feed salesmen supervise production from the egg to the Thanksgiving table.

Feed salesmen, said Mr. Miller, are at least as essential as veterinarians, for they teach farmers how to feed to prevent disease.

If it was good business for the manpower of the livestock industry and the manpower of the feed industry to work side by side in 1941, he contended, it is just as good business, and just as necessary to the war effort, in 1943.

The arguments of both speakers presenting the case of the feed trade added up to a request for plentiful supplies of ingredients, so far as these may be possible, an adequate supply of labor within necessary limits, and a demand for gasoline, rubber, and cars and trucks as necessary to maintain sales-service to livestock and poultry producers.

Price Ceilings Due on Ingredients

MR. WESTBERG continued with his review of what to expect in price ceilings over feed ingredients. Every farmer must apply the best feeding practices to get the most efficient, low-cost production. Practical price ceilings and margins must be established to protect him.

A practical margin is difficult to determine. Prior to price ceilings many feed dealers never got more than 5c per 100 lbs. on millfeeds. Investigations have demonstrated that the trade too often asks margins for feeds that it never was able to get in private, uncontrolled trade.

Until the war ends, a program of price controls is necessary to keep feed dealers in business. O.P.A. must depend upon the trade for adequate information on which to determine fair margins. The information comes from questionnaires. When questionnaires are answered with misinformation, fair margin control is endangered.

MEAT SCRAPS was among the early guinea pigs in feed price control. A permanent regulation was set on the theory that a price ceiling on a finished product would automatically put a ceiling on the raw material. The theory proved false. Prices for wet and dry rendered tankage (the raw material) sold at every conceivable figure. Price zones had to be set up because prices varied widely in different parts of the country.

Price control receives the blame for short supplies. But the shortage grew out of the crop in imports due to shipping shortages on the one hand, to a radical change in the preparation of meat for both the army and the civilian populations by packing houses, and it

was aggravated by demands from other fields. For example, the users of fish meal, unable to buy normal amounts of this commodity, turned to tankage and meat scrap.

Price zoning, and setting of a \$7.50 spread between the raw material and the finished meat scrap brought about some dislocation of supplies. Then O.P.A. learned it had to make price adjustments for protein content because a given quantity of tankage in commerce had a way of expanding instead of shrinking on its way to the final consumer.

MILLFEEDS, thru a different approach, achieved a general price ceiling. Costs of production of millfeeds do not vary widely between mills. There is no normal conversion differential, since millfeeds are a by-product. One ceiling price was enough, with supply and demand allowed to play freely under this ceiling.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Many grain and feed dealers vigorously oppose any ceiling on wheat because of the prospective effect on grain exchanges. But O.P.A. has been given a directive. When a man is in O.P.A. he is in the same position as a man in the army. A directive must be obeyed. So O.P.A. has sought the facts. The facts show that the baking industry is over a barrel 6/10th of a cent per loaf of bread. Something has to be done. The thing done may be subsidies; it may be allowance of price increases. A prospect is that wheat may be nailed to the cross, and a floor placed under millfeeds.

VEGETABLE OIL SEED MEALS: Ceilings have been established on soybean, cottonseed, and peanut meals. None has been established on linseed meal because a ceiling on linseed meal would have had to reflect 110% of parity on flaxseed. Since Oct. 2, O.P.A. can establish linseed meal prices at 100% of parity. This gives administrators a starting point at \$37.15 or \$45.32 per ton.

Commodity Credit Corp.'s control over oil seed meals gives O.P.A. a basis for establishing ceilings. Unfortunately there have been wide variations in ceilings between different segments of the trade. Oil seed meals left the plants of crushers at one level, but moved into consumption at entirely different price ceilings. O.P.A. is working on setting up a new margin structure for soybean meal. Next it will work on cottonseed meal, then peanut meal, linseed meal, and the others. Basis for negotiations is the contracts of processors with C.C.C.

An added problem in setting price ceilings on vegetable oil meals is the fertilizer industry. The fertilizer industry has been promised 350,000 tons of surplus oil seed meals, and C.C.C. is pouring soybeans into the cottonseed crushers of the south as fast as possible. This



Left: John K. Westberg, feed division, O.P.A., Washington, D. C., in vigorous discourse. Middle: Chris Miller, Des Moines, asks freedom for feed industry. Right: Hugh Kelley, Des Moines, attentive to price ceilings discourse.

source is expected to develop 150 to 200 thousand tons of meal for the fertilizer industry.

ALFALFA MEAL situation is serious. How can a price ceiling be placed over alfalfa meal without also placing a price ceiling on alfalfa hay. A price ceiling on hay cannot be effected without reflecting 100% of parity. Parity is \$19 per ton. In Iowa alfalfa hay is worth \$9 to \$10 per ton. In California dairymen are paying \$30 per ton.

MIXED FEEDS, so far, have no price ceiling, and mixed feed prices are being severely criticized. Manufacturers who have pushed mixed feed prices too high have done more damage to their industry than they realize. Their inconsiderate action may force O.P.A. to set impractical ceilings over mixed feeds. Regulations will soon be effected over prices for corn meal, hominy, and other corn products for human consumption that will have tremendous impact on corn millers. To protect corn millers, and mixed feed manufacturers under ceilings, a price ceiling structure will have to be placed over corn.

Argument that huge surpluses of wheat, corn, and rice eliminates any need for price ceilings on these commodities has been proved false. This country had its largest rice crop on record this year, yet rice can be bought only in the rough state.

FARM AND FIELD SEEDS have no ceilings in immediate prospect. If prices are pushed out of line a stock freeze and price ceilings may be effected.

O.P.A. Feed Questions and Answers

GRAIN and feed dealers present queried Mr. Westberg on a number of their problems.

QUES.: Are ceiling prices based f.o.b. our warehouse, or can we add a charge for transportation to us?

ANS.: No added charges may be assessed. Margins have been based on all customary charges. If no separate charge was made for delivery prior to ceilings, there is no reason why such charge should be set up now, except as an effort to evade the ceiling, contrary to the regulation.

QUES.: Are rebates in order to purchasers of feed ingredients who have paid more than jobbers allowed prices for purchases?

ANS.: A feed jobber can add only 50c per ton to his purchase price. A retailer can add no more than \$5 per ton on vegetable oil meal bought from processors, or \$3 per ton when bought from a wholesaler. The spread between processor and farmer is limited and all factors in the trade must get their allowed margins out of this spread.

QUES.: Can a small feed grinder and mixer, who has formerly sold feed ingredients like vegetable oil meals to farmers, now utilize all of his purchases of such ingredients in his mixed feeds?

ANS.: Nothing in O.P.A. regulations forces a dealer to sell to any one.

QUES.: I am out of linseed meal, and no longer receive the customary offers. How can I get meal?

ANS.: Nothing in O.P.A. regulations cancels a contract. If you have a contract for the meal you should be able to force delivery. It seems a great deal of meal is being held in warehouses by those who have a paper profit. Except for the war there would be no unfair paper profit. Keep the meal flowing.

QUES.: Do price ceilings include sacks, or are they bulk?

ANS.: All vegetable oil meal prices are based bulk.

QUES.: How can a small dealer get meal hauled on a margin of only \$3 per ton? Who is going to pay the freight when it is trucked?

ANS.: This is a difficult question. Comparatively few dealers can buy 30 ton carloads of oil seed meals. More and more of them will have to buy from wholesalers. The prob-

lem grows out of the fact that O.P.A. must end up with a price ceiling to the farmer.

One dealer proposed that O.P.A. allow dealers to add a reasonable trucking charge to their ceiling prices to cover this cost when purchases are made in less than carload lots.

QUES.: If more than one jobber is involved in a trade on vegetable oil meals is each allowed to take a margin of 50c per ton?

ANS.: Pyramiding is not permissible. If more than one jobber is involved they will have to settle between themselves who gets what portion of the 50c margin.

THE QUESTIONS and answers session brought the Victory Clinic to a close. Vice-Pres.-Elect Francis Day praised the work of the ass'n's officers in developing such an informative program, and adjourned the meeting *sine die*.

Western Convention Notes

LANSON BROS. & CO.'s familiar Parlor E was short of its usual ticker and blackboard due to labor shortages. But George Booth and Art Torkelson were on hand to greet all convention delegates and hand out cigars and cigarettes along with market information telephoned from their local office. Art had a story to tell. Before getting his gas ration book he turned in two tires that had cost him somewhere around \$8 or \$10 each. The government check he received for them was for 40c; or 20c per tire.

BOOKS of matches were distributed by Corn Belt Supply Co., and J. C. Kintz.

PROGRAMS were attractively prepared in red, white and blue.

"WITH RATIONING of feed ingredients in prospect," held Sec'y Swanson of the Ass'n, "the ingredients should go first to feed and grain dealers and manufacturers who have facilities for mixing them properly to develop their greatest nutritional potentials. Selling them direct to farmers as ingredients we believe to be a mistake, since the farmer would fail to feed in the proper proportions to achieve maximum feeding results."

G. W. SPURGEON, operator of a country elevator at Galva, Ia., attended meetings to visit with friends. He was waiting at Des Moines for instructions to join a submarine division of the navy as a Chief Electricians Mate, was already in a working uniform. To release himself for naval duty, Mr. Spurgeon closed the huller and mixer division of his business, and turned the elevator over to his father, G. R. Spurgeon.

DESPITE the dire prospects for futures trading, both cash and futures representatives of grain commission houses entertained in their usual royal manner.

In Attendance

IN SPITE of snow knee deep in the northern part of the state and in spite of the beginning of gas rationing on the opening day of the meeting, total registration at the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n's Victory Clinic reached 244.

OUT OF STATE feed jobbers, wholesalers, manufacturers and ingredient representation included Ronald Manuel, J. E. Nelson, W. P. Quinn, and A. C. Spierling, packing house by-products; O. M. Straube, mixed feeds; George W. Smith and L. J. Culp, soybean meal; E. J. Super and Jerry Parks, mill feeds; Henry Swanson and C. A. Means (White Laboratories), Chet Stone, John W. Rayney, Gib Wood, J. H. Bardsley, vitamin carriers; Leo J. Knapp, Cliff DuBois, Herman Nagel, Fred K. Folsom, H. S. Vorhes, Barney Gugle, John Goodman, Gus Nelson, and Bill Westerman, calcium and mineral products; C. W. Devers, J. E. Sams, P. J. Weber, George A. Veeder, Frank F. Morr, O. E. Peahl, Joe Wickens, L. J. Warren, Lee F. Pratt, A. R. Hollerofe, and E. J. Heck, feed specialties.

SEEDSMEN were Elmer H. Sexauer, L. J. Wahl, W. J. Hopkins, Jr., and L. A. Boswell of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, and Earl Knudtson, and A. E. Tempel.

BAG SALESMEN were: Perry S. Forthmann, Duke Getaz, Louis Sempel, Tom Mangelsdorf, Carl J. Meyer and Charles R. Decker, Jr.

OUT-OF-STATE scale men were John L. Herum, and C. C. Critchfield (Fairbanks-Morse & Co.), and Glenn H. Williams (Sowigh Scale Co.).

TWINE SALESMEN were H. R. Brokaw, Sr. and Jr.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY representatives included C. D. Sturtevant, C.C.C., Chicago; John K. Westberg, O.P.A., Washington; Fred S. Kelsner, O.D.T., Chicago.

VISITING ASS'N officials were: President Sam L. Rice and Executive Vice President Ray B. Bowden, of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Phil Runyon, of the Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers Ass'n; J. F. McEllis-

gott, Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n; E. P. (Jerry) MacNicol, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

TERMINAL MARKET grain dealers from outside of Iowa included Guy F. Luke (Luke Grain Co.), Peoria; Harry R. Clark (Grain Exchange), Omaha; J. L. Young (Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co.), and Jack Martin, Kansas City; Piri Bourrett (The Quaker Oats Co.), Geo. E. Booth and Art Torkelson (Lamson Bros. & Co.), Richard Uhlmann (Uhlmann Grain Co.), K. B. Pierce, Sig Steensen, Bob Swenson (James E. Bennett & Co.), Squire Cavitt, and Steve Hercek, Chicago.

INSURANCE interests were Dolliver Kent and Jack Westerfield, Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

ELEVATOR supply and grain testing equipment houses were represented by Jake C. Kintz and Jim Harders.

IOWA FEED and feed ingredient salesmen included: A. B. Juhl, Ankeny; Wayne Robison, Brighton; J. R. Ward and Dutch Gardner, Cedar Rapids; Don L. Carr, Clear Lake; Edward H. Kellogg, C. M. Stormes, Carroll Swanson, A. A. Dachler, H. E. Stewart, D. V. Stewart, Art Wahl, Fred Harshberger, Hugh Kelley, M. C. Morrison, E. Lyster, L. B. Lambertson, C. H. Young, A. E. Sargent, Reed Merrick, Bert Stolpe, G. M. Luther, W. J. Ellett, Chris. Miller, Howard F. Boeke, Elven Neese, Frank Argo, L. R. Ewart, J. Russell, L. W. Karr, E. P. Lang, Ed. Slattery, Ed W. Davis, W. H. Bad-eaux, Des Moines; Lloyd A. Meyer, Dubuque; C. W. Dodge, L. A. Gros, K. R. Cervine, Ft. Dodge; A. R. Bumer, Hampton; R. S. Wykle, Marshalltown; H. W. Girtton, Mason City; Stanley Eales, G. C. North, Bert Laufer, K. D. Parkhill, S. M. Wertz, Sioux City; J. B. Fox, Frank L. Ryan, Glenn Brown, Wallace E. Campbell and M. F. Wells, Waterloo.

Chicago, Ill.—A sale of No. 2 Yellow corn at 90c on the Chicago Board of Trade Dec. 3 represented the highest price for this type of cash corn in five years.

Washington, D. C.—U. S. D. A. estimates world production of wheat this year, exclusive of Russia and China, at 3,980,000,000 bus., or about 230,000,000 bus. more than was reported last year. Production average for the same areas 1931-40 is 3,915,000,000 bus.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the — R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¼ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARIZONA

Tempe, Ariz.—Hayden Flour Mills has purchased the store and equipment of the Baber Fuel & Feed Co. and will continue to operate the business in the same location as a retail unit. Stocks will be expanded. James H. Baber, former owner-manager, will continue as manager and Clyde Smith will continue as assistant.

CALIFORNIA

Wilmington, Cal.—The Vegetable Oil Products Co., Inc., purchased the first carload of new crop soybeans to be shipped to the Pacific Coast. The company prior to the war was one of the largest independent processors of copra on the west coast, and has only recently converted its plant to crush soybeans.

Riverside, Cal.—The Universal Milling Co. has taken a five year lease on the warehouse at Fifth and Pachappa in a plan to make Riverside the wholesale distributing center for its grain and mill products. Included with the lease is an option to buy within the first year at a price of \$10,000. The two-story building is being refloored and other improvements made.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Anderson-Smith Milling Co.'s two-story grain warehouse on Jefferson St. was gutted by fire recently. A large part of the approximately \$100,000 worth of concentrated cattle feed stored in the building was destroyed and milling equipment damaged. The loss was estimated at more than \$50,000 by Louis Petralli, sec'y-treas. of the company.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The Grain Exporters Ass'n recently elected R. T. Bishop, Continental Grain Corp., as president; Pierre Mauriacourt, Leval & Co., vice-pres.; H. A. Rose, James Richardson & Son, treas. J. H. Hamilton continues as sec'y. M. Spouse was added to the new directorate.

Ottawa, Ont.—Grain moved direct from Western Canada to the eastern provinces for feed purposes, if it is to be eligible for freight assistance, must either be cleaned to standard grade requirements or routed to an eastern terminal elevator with adequate cleaning facilities, the agricultural supplies board said Dec. 3.

Fort William, Ont.—J. P. Nicol, industrial relations officer of the Department of Labor at Toronto, will study a dispute between Searle Terminal, Ltd., and 50 employees, members of Lodge 650, Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, Labor Minister Mitchell recently announced. This dispute concerns the request of the union that employees of the company be covered in the same general agreement as other lakehead elevators. If he is unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement, he will report to the minister whether the circumstances warrant establishment of a board of conciliation.

COLORADO

Holly, Colo.—The Denver Alfalfa Mill & Products Co. bought the Holly Alfalfa Products Co. from its owner, Mrs. W. S. Partridge of Denver. Following the death of W. S. Partridge, who built the local plant in 1915, William Shackelford managed the business.

ILLINOIS

Williamsburg (Lovington p.o.), Ill.—Ralph Goodrich of near Monticello has taken the job as elevator man at the Scott Grain Co. elevator.

Medora, Ill.—The C.C.C. is constructing approximately 50,000 bus. storage space for beans here. The bins are wood, with a capacity each of 2,800 bus.

Kasbeer, Ill.—William Clark Brokaw, 90, at one time manager of a local elevator and former local postmaster for 10 years, died Nov. 11 at Peoria, Ill.

Cherry, Ill.—Charles Pitkin Collins, 86, who once operated the Siding Grain Elevator for a number of years, which elevator has since been dismantled, died Nov. 1 at Zumbrota, Minn.

Garrett, Ill.—John William Horton, retired, who was engaged in the grain and implement business for a number of years with his brother, J. H. Horton, died recently following a stroke.

Decatur, Ill.—Vic Dewein has resigned as assistant buyer in the grain department of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. to become a buyer for the Glidden Co., which is setting up a soybean processing plant at Indianapolis, Ind. He will be located at Indianapolis.

Ashmore, Ill.—Louis L. Hallock, 63, former manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, died Nov. 19. Mr. Hallock suffered a stroke last April 19, which illness forced him to resign as manager of the elevator. His condition had improved temporarily, but since September he had been bedfast.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. declared a dividend of 50c a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 21 to stock of record Dec. 10. A regular quarterly dividend was declared on the 5 percent preferred stock, payable at the same time. A semi-annual payment of \$3.50 a share was voted on the 7 percent preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 as of Nov. 28. Total Staley common dividends for 1942 are \$1 a share, same as 1941. All outstanding 7 percent preferred stock has been called for redemption Jan. 1, 1943.

Tiskilwa, Ill.—Wendell Keener has opened a feed store here.

East St. Louis, Ill.—R. W. Schaefer of St. Louis, has leased with privilege to buy the Texas Oil Co. building at Eleventh St. and Converse Ave., for use as a grinding mill to process soybean products for live stock and poultry feed. This is the first soybean processing plant in this area, it was announced.—P.J.P.

Anna, Ill.—The Anna Flour & Feed Co. has opened a large, modern new mill here, equipped with the latest type machinery including a corn cutter and molasses mixer. The new mill has a capacity of more than 30 tons of commercial feeds a day. Increased business the past few years had overtaxed the company's original equipment. The company was established in 1924 by Carl Wiedlocher, who now has had more than 30 years experience in the manufacture and distribution of feeds.

CHICAGO NOTES

Harry S. Thornton, a broker who joined the Board of Trade in 1895, died Dec. 7.

L. G. Neel, sales manager of the Hales & Hunter Co. gave an illustrated talk to the 225 guests at the banquet given by the Townsley Hatcheries at Wilmington, O., recently.

Henry V. Cardiff, 79, retired grain dealer, in recent years employed with elevators in Chicago, Mason City, Ia., and Farmer City, Ill., died recently at the home of a daughter at Rantoul.

Emile J. Garneau, 61, for nearly 40 years a member of the Board of Trade until his retirement last year, died Dec. 7 in his home in Berwyn. Mr. Garneau served as a director of the Board of Trade from 1930 to 1932 and also served on many board com'ites.

New members recently enrolled in the Chicago Board of Trade include the following men: Edward S. Terry, vice-pres., Stratton Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; William E. Stotts, Stotts Grain Co., Rockwell City, Ia.; Clarence J. Bridgen, Herbert Levy and R. C. Mees, all partners of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis.

Acting under the provisions of Rule 109, the Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, forfeited and canceled the memberships of the following, effective Nov. 3, 1942: Walter M. Burrows, Broadus J. Clarke Estate, John H. Elker Estate, Robert E. Kersting, Rudolph J. Kudlata Estate, Dale E. Larish, Sidney Metzl, John H. Mitchell, Robert C. Nathan, George W. Rose, Charles A. Shipley, Claude C. Thomson and Atkinson W. Withrow Estate.

The newly organized Chicago Feed Club gave a banquet for more than 100 the evening of Dec. 4 at the Morrison Hotel. Sec'y Sig Werner read the minutes of the preceding meeting, and reported 103 charter members. Pres. Joe Nelson turned the meeting over to Chas. Van Horssen, program chairman, who introduced Carroll Binder as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Binder, a globe-trotting newspaper correspondent, analyzed the war situation in Europe. The feed men listened in rapt attention for an hour and then stood in enthusiastic applause.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

INDIANA

Sims, Ind.—The Gartin Grain Co. has installed a new cleaner and a new vertical mixer.—A. E. L.

North Manchester, Ind.—We have built a scale cover over our 34 x 9 ft. outside truck scale.—Clay Syler.

Urbana, Ind.—The Mutual Grain Co. has rebuilt the office and is installing a new sheller and cleaner in its elevator.—A. E. L.

Oakville, Ind.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is rebuilding its elevator which burned several weeks ago. Kermit Cross is manager of the elevator.

Seymour, Ind.—John Lyman Blish has been elected president of the Blish Milling Co., succeeding J. L. Lewis, who was killed in a cross-ing crash Nov. 11.

Converse, Ind.—A new 50 hp. hammer mill is being installed in the Goodrich Bros. elevator. This will be operated in conjunction with the attrition mill.—A. E. L.

Parr, Ind.—A. C. Warren is now in charge of the W. C. Babcock Grain Co. elevator, taking the place of William Stibbe, who has been inducted into the Army.

Roseburg (Marion R. F. D. 4), Ind.—The Roseburg Grain Co. has improved the elevator with five new totally inclosed motors and new power wiring.—A. E. L.

Cammack (Muncie R. F. D. 6), Ind.—The Delaware County Farm Bureau Ass'n has purchased the elevator formerly owned by Wm. Stevenson & Son.—A. E. L.

Swayzee, Ind.—A new 2-ton feed mixer with 10 hp. motor, was recently installed and a complete aluminum paint job given at the Swayzee Grain Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

North Manchester, Ind.—George Tucker is new manager of the Beshore Feed & Hatchery business. He formerly was manager of the Farmers Elevator at Santa Fe.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The many friends of Newton Busenbark of the Busenbark Grain Co., will be glad to learn that he has returned to his office after two years' confinement with heart trouble.

Markleville, Ind.—Judge Gentry of the Hamilton Circuit Court on Nov. 6 overruled the plaintiff's motion for a new trial in the Wage-Hour suit between Vance Gustin v. Markleville Elevtr. Co.

Huntington, Ind.—The driveway to the elevator of the Huntington Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n has been improved by Mgr. H. M. Bonewitz with a carefully balanced overhead door at its west end.

Treaty (Wabash p. o.), Ind.—A new modern office with full basement and 20-ton truck scale, and a new 50 hp. hammer mill are among the recent improvements at the Wabash County Farm Bureau elevator.—A. E. L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Oil, used in the manufacture of foundry core flour, became ignited on the fourth floor of the Evans Milling Co. corn products plant, the night of Nov. 26, causing a small amount of damage.—P. J. P.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Grain Dealers Service Club, an organization of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., entertained a group of service men at a Thanksgiving party Nov. 22, at the Gatling Gun Club.

Danville, Ind.—The Hendricks County Farm Bureau Coop. Ass'n's new soybean oil plant was destroyed by fire Nov. 29, the loss estimated at between \$70,000 and \$100,000. A 2½ story mill and seed plant, one-story soybean extraction plant and one-story feed warehouse burned.

LaFountaine, Ind.—Considerable excitement was occasioned and several anxious moments experienced during the last harvest rush at the Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator when a truck was being lifted to dump a load of wheat and gasoline spilled from the carburetor onto the hot exhaust pipe and ignited. The fire was controlled by an extinguisher.—A. E. L.

Laketon, Ind.—The Laketon Elevator Co. is building a cob house and dust house attached to the feed mill.—A. E. L.

Richmond, Ind.—Walter Garver, 75, in the feed and grain commission business here for many years, died recently. A native of New Carlisle, O., after coming here he was owner of the Richmond Telegram, which he sold to enter the feed business.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has installed another 1½-ton Sidney Kwik Mix Vertical Feed Mixer. This addition raises the feed grinding and mixing machinery used by the Farmers Elevtr. Co. to two large hammer mills, and three feed mixers, reports Mgr. Walter Penrod. The firm usually does \$1,000 worth of grinding a month.

New Haven, Ind.—The Allen County A.A.A. com'te has bought 22,500 bus. of soybeans for the C.C.C. and stored them in eight prefabricated wood bins and is storing another expected 15,000 bus. in the abandoned brick station house and baggage room once used by the Fort Wayne-Lima electric railroad. New Haven-Thurman Equity Exchange handled the sampling, weighing and record keeping at 1c per bu.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—D. W. McMillen, Sr., was elected president and chairman of the board of the Central Soya Co., Inc., at the recent annual meeting. D. W. McMillen, Jr., was named executive vice-pres.; Harry C. Offutt, D. J. Bunnell, George Thomas and G. D. MacLean, vice-presidents; Edward T. Schele, sec'y-treas.; Edward E. Reynolds, ass't treas.; Stanley State, ass't sec'y. The company this year is processing more than 35,000 bus. of soybeans daily and expects to process about 15 percent of the total national crop, in its Decatur and Gibson City, Ill. plants. L. Herbert Sheline was recently appointed office manager for the Central Soya Co., Inc., and the McMillen Feed Mills.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Glidden Co. of Cleveland has begun production of soybean poultry, hog and livestock feeds in its new mill here. Normal daily production is expected to reach 20 cars of meal and 40 cars of feed, Adrian G. Joyce, president, announced. Glidden Co. now operates 33 manufacturing plants in 14 states and Canada and one in Hawaii. The main soybean plant is in Chicago. The local plant will be known as the Glidden Feed Mills and is located in the former American Hominy Mills property, which had been idle for some time. Soybean storage capacity of the plant is 300,000 bus. Pete Turner is general manager. He formerly was president of Old Fort Mills, Inc., Marion, O., selling his interest in that company, earlier this year. A pilot plant for experimental purposes, in connection with a chemical laboratory, also will be operated by the Glidden company here.

IOWA

Irwin, Ia.—Fred Ruhs has installed a new Fairbanks Scale at his plant.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Fred Elder, manager of Lamson Bros. & Co. local office who recently underwent an appendicitis operation at a Waterloo hospital, is now back on the job.

Goodell, Ia.—We have built new coal sheds, 84 ft. x 16 ft., six bins of 240 ton capacity, and a shelled corn storage unit, 48 ft. x 32 ft., holding 10,000 bus.—Hubbard Grain Co.

Dakota City, Ia.—An alfalfa grinder and feed mixer are being installed at the Dakota City Mill and the plant is being remodeled, Ray K. Miner, manager, recently announced.

Riceville, Ia.—John Burke, 84, who at one time operated the elevator now owned by his son, Norbert E. Burke, and the produce business now the Raymond Burke Produce Co., died unexpectedly Nov. 4.

Inwood, Ia.—H. W. Wilkinson of Armstrong, Ia., has succeeded Norman Groenenboom as manager of the local plant of the Quaker Oats Co. Sy Stallinga continues as second man at the elevator.

Roelyn (Moorland p. o.), Ia.—George Jeffries of Farnhamville has been named manager of the Farmers Co-operative elevator to succeed George Hanson, who has been manager there for a number of years.

Preston, Ia.—We recently purchased a brick building, used formerly as a garage, with floor space of 80 x 90 ft., to be used as a warehouse and later to be a mixed feed plant. The building is located one block from our present mill.—The Preston Feed Mill.

Sioux City, Ia.—H. R. Scroggs, formerly office manager of the Kerr Milling Co. here, is carrying on duties in the same capacity with the Corn Belt Supply Co. He started on his new job Nov. 1, filling the vacancy made when Claire Nylen entered the U. S. Armed Service.

Davenport, Ia.—Frank E. Blodgett, son of F. C. Blodgett, superintendent of the Victoria Elevtr. Co., has been assigned to the ground force of the Air Corps and is now stationed at Sheppard Field, Tex. Frank Blodgett formerly was with the Weevil-Cide Co., Kansas City.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Kessler Grain Co., Inc., has been dissolved as the 20 year period of incorporation has expired. However we are still doing business as the Kessler Grain Co. We have not as yet built an elevator but are still buying grain and retailing coal, feed and seed.—B. F. Kessler.

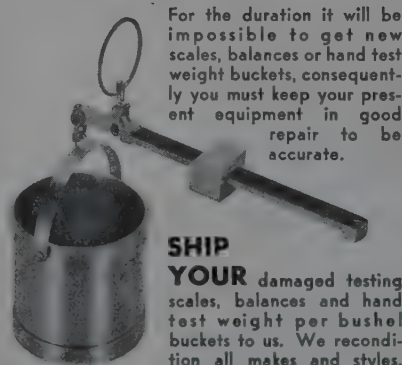
Rockwell City, Ia.—The Larson Grain Co. has been sold to the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill., Gerhard Larson, owner and operator, announced. Kenneth Stelpfulg, of Pocahontas, will be local manager of the elevator. Ill health was given as the reason for Mr. Larson's disposal of the business.

Sheldon, Ia.—Charles Hansen of Knierem, Ia., will be the new manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. Jan. 1, succeeding Bert Struyk, manager for several years, who has resigned because of his health and will take up farming. Mr. Hansen has had elevator experience, managing an elevator at Knierem.

Vinton, Ia.—Wes Harriott was released from county jail after charges of obtaining money under false pretenses against him were withdrawn. He paid the costs of the case, and refunded the money he had allegedly collected for feed from several Benton County farmers without making the deliveries.

Blencoe, Ia.—The application of the Blencoe Farmers Elevtr. Co., for a three-year extension of a permit to construct dock facilities on the left bank of the Missouri River from mile 732.48 to mile 732.56 above the mouth (1890 mileage) near here, is being considered in routine manner by the District Engineer, Omaha District, at the U. S. Engineer Office, Omaha, Neb.

SCALE REPAIRS



Prompt service. Work guaranteed.

J. C. KINTZ, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Rodman, Ia.—Thirty-four wood grain bins are being erected on vacant lots in different parts of town to hold surplus corn and soybeans.

Wayland, Ia. — The following men were named on the permanent com'te to carry thru plans for construction of an elevator to replace the Wayland Farmers Elevator that burned last May: Roy Davison, Elon Boshart, Ralph Wenger, Vernon Gerig, Sam Bergh, Art Saltzman and William Widmer. The com'te will function until the next meeting of stockholders, September, 1943.

Moneta, Ia.—Fire totally destroyed the 25,000-bu. cribbed elevator of Hale Grain Co. here the night of Nov. 27. The loss included about \$12,000 worth of corn, wheat and soybeans, most of which was in store for C.C.C. The loss was fully covered by insurance in the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Saved were the feed warehouses. Owner Hugh Hale, Royal, plans to rebuild the elevator when materials become available.

Cherokee, Ia.—The Allison Feed Milling Co. sponsored a free supper for men the evening of Dec. 7, at the Methodist Church. Invitations had been extended to livestock producers of the area. Dr. E. E. Clore, Greenwood, Ind., an authority on livestock management and diseases, was the chief speaker of the evening. Harry Linn, Iowa sec'y of agriculture-elect, and O. N. LaFollette, state feed and seed inspector, were honor guests.

Galva, Ia.—G. W. Spurgeon has closed the mixer and huller division of his grain business, and discontinued handling coal, and turned the grain handling job over to his father, 64-year-old G. R. Spurgeon, his predecessor in the grain business at this point. This revision of the business has been made to solve the labor problem, and to release G. W. Spurgeon. Mr. Spurgeon has joined the navy, expects soon to be a chief electrician's mate on a "pig boat" (submarine).

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here on Jan. 26 and 27, with headquarters in the Warden Hotel. The program will be limited to questions most vital to the war effort, and the attendance will be limited to a delegate and manager from each company, thus saving a day's time by eliminating all entertainment and making possible the obtaining of adequate hotel facilities. Fort Dodge was selected because of its central location, thereby reducing mileage, D. E. Edison, sec'y, announced.

Sioux City, Ia. — Local feed and seed men were delightfully entertained the night of Nov. 4 at the new home of the Wertz Seed Products celebrating the formal opening of the Wertz Feed Products, Johnson Bloat Salt Co. and Woods Transfer Co. in their new quarters on Hawkeye Drive. Hosts for the occasion were S. M. Wertz, president and general manager of the Wertz Feed Products; H. L. Johnson, Johnson Bloat Salt Co., and Walter Woods of the Woods Transfer Co. Shortly after 6 p.m. an excellent dinner of fried chicken and all the "trimmin's" was served to representatives of seventeen local feed and seed firms. The evening following was passed socially.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Applications for construction of four northwest Iowa plants and a fifth in southeast Iowa to produce grain-alcohol for a base for synthetic rubber have been filed with the war production board, it was announced at a recent meeting of the Iowa Farm Processing Co-operative in the Wahkonsa Hotel. Donald E. Edison, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, presided. Otto Knudsen of Eagle Grove, co-operative sec'y, stated the plants, costing \$717,600 each, would be built at Emmetsburg, Pocahontas, Eagle Grove, LeMars and Marengo. Each would have a daily capacity of 5,000 bus. of corn, according to Mr. Knudsen. John Urban of Waterloo, co-operative com'teman, said there is a very good chance the W.P.B. will allocate materials for the plants and Rubber Czar Jeffers will approve them.

KANSAS

Coats, Kan.—The Shriver Grain Co. recently installed a new hammer mill.

Bala, Kan.—Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. has installed a new feed mixer at its local elevator.

Logan, Kan.—The Logan Grain Co. has built a platform for its scale and installed a new truck lift.

Alamota, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has installed a new ton Kelley-Duplex Feed Mixer.

Cawker City, Kan.—Cleve Wise is manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, taking the place of Paul Koster who is in the U. S. Armed Forces.

Hiawatha, Kan.—John Redmon, local grain merchant, has been appointed by the U. S. Employment Service to assist the farmers in hiring laborers.

Abilene, Kan.—Jack R. Grubb has been named manager of the Mid-West Mills to succeed the late C. J. Biegert. Mr. Grubb has been with the company since 1934, being assistant manager the past few years.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A small fire at the Larabee Flour Mills early the morning of Nov. 6 was quickly centralized by firemen and danger of a dust explosion being set off was cut off quickly. When machinery began smoking warning of the fire was given. The damage was slight.

Great Bend, Kan.—Because of limited trading in grain resulting from ceiling prices, B. C. Christopher & Co., closed its office here Nov. 20 for the duration. R. B. Harmon, manager, was transferred to the Hutchinson office of the firm. The company has operated a grain office here for the last 25 years.

Gerlane, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., which has operated here for more than 25 years, is being dissolved. The dissolution became necessary because the Gerlane branch of the Santa Fe railroad has been discontinued.

Norton, Kan.—Timely discovery of a fire in the top of the elevator of the Norton Feed Mills at 2:15 a.m. recently, by Norman Leichter, night police officer, and prompt and efficient action by firemen he summoned, kept the blaze to a minimum loss. Bins containing about 2,000 bus. of wheat were damaged by water and smoke.

KENTUCKY

Frankfort, Ky.—Roy O. Yount, 59, well known mill operator, died Nov. 20.

Jamestown, Ky.—B. E. Foley sold the Jamestown Milling Co. plant to his son, Eldora Foley, who is now in charge of the business. The firm manufactures meal and feeds.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The Union Rendering Co. has retired from business and is succeeded by Kavanaugh Products, Inc. Benj. J. Kavanaugh and J. K. Healy, both with the Union firm, are associated with the new company.

MICHIGAN

Lowell, Mich.—The King Milling Co. mill was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Ovid, Mich.—The Ovid Roller Mills reported a recent small amount of damage by high winds at the plant.

Middleton, Mich.—High winds recently caused a small damage to the Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co. elevator.

Valley City, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co. is planning its annual Christmas party for employees and families, to be held in the Masonic Temple the evening of Dec. 22. Turkey dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m., followed by a program of music and Christmas tree, with gifts distributed by Santa Claus.

MINNESOTA

Jasper, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Graceville, Minn.—A fire of electrical origin did some damage in the Strong Feed Mill on Nov. 19.

Lake Park, Minn.—Peavey Elevators plan to replace the local elevator which burned Nov. 12 at a \$55,000 loss.

MICHIGAN'S LEADING

Elevator Equipment and Supply House
Everything in Elevator and Feed
Grinding Equipment

Flack-Pennell Co.

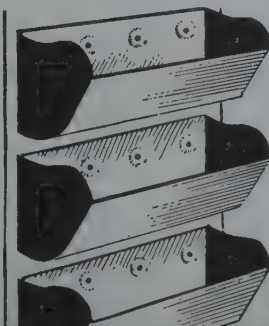
Phone 25181

Saginaw, Mich.

KEEP YOUR ELEVATOR LEGS IN TIP-TOP SHAPE

... and get Maximum Capacity

No grain handling or processing plant can afford delays and inefficiency in times like these. Now, more than ever before, the ultimate in performance is not only necessary, but vital.



U. S. Pat. No. 2,301,728. Dominion
of Canada Pat. No. 407,149

THE "NU-HY" WAY

In handling grain—volume is the watchword which calls for efficiency. You may think you are running in high gear, but unless you have "Nu-Hy" Buckets on the belt, there are possibilities of much wasted effort.

We have demonstrated time and time again that "Nu-Hy's" are the only buckets whose design refinements and installation possibilities produce maximum efficiency. Outstanding capacities and performance are unconditionally guaranteed.

There are many reasons for equipping your legs with "NU-HY's". Best way to do is let us recommend what they can do for you.

Write NOW for Capacity Analysis Form No. 75.

Screw Conveyor Corporation

702 HOFFMAN ST.

HAMMOND, IND.

SCREW CONVEYORS

ELEVATOR BUCKETS

TRADE MARK REG.

HAMMOND
PRODUCTS

U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Farmington, Minn.—The C.C.C. erected pre-fabricated bins holding 14,000 bus. to accommodate the soybean crop.

Farmington, Minn.—A new feed and flour warehouse has been completed at Feely's Elevator, size of building 16 x 40 ft.

Kenyon, Minn.—Martin Theodore Gundersen, 86, died Nov. 9. He had been engaged in the milling business for almost fifty years.

Slayton, Minn.—Ralph Larson, for several years associated with the E. J. Gustafson Co. until its liquidation for the duration, has opened a new feed store here.

Aitkin, Minn.—A heavy duty hammer mill operated by a 40 hp. unit, has been installed in the warehouse at the rear of the Fairway Store, by Vernon Bacheller.

Granite Falls, Minn.—The Minnesota Falls Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has completed repairs necessitated by damage incurred during the September storm, and is open for business.

Pine River, Minn.—The Cass County A.A.A. has purchased eight pre-fabricated wood bins, of 1,600 bus. capacity each, for grain storage. The bins have been erected here, at Pillager, Walker and Remer.

Farmington, Minn.—The feed dealers of Dakota County met here recently to discuss feeding problems with Cora Cooke, poultry specialist, and H. R. Searles, dairy specialist, from the University farm.

Ortonville, Minn.—An addition to the Farmers Co-operative Elevator is under construction, the new building to be 36 x 72 ft. and one and a half stories high. It will be used as a warehouse and officers quarters.

Alexandria, Minn.—The Garfield Farmers Co-op. Elevator has completed its office, the new structure built to replace the small office in use for many years. It features a full basement and provides considerable more floor space than the old structure.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Miss Margaret Hilgers, 19, has been employed as a board marker for Lamson Bros. & Co.—P. J. P.

Philip S. Duff, department manager, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., recently was elected president of the Minneapolis Civic Council.

The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will hold a convention at the Nicolle Hotel, Jan. 11-12, 1943. Expecting attendance of 150. W. D. Flemming is sec'y.

James D. Fraser, 76, one of the oldest grain traders of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and for many years the representative of various Chicago wire houses, died Nov. 21.

MISSOURI

Mountain Grove, Mo.—The Ozark Feed Mills has completed its fourth expansion in seven years.

Vandalia, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. on Jan. 1, 1943, will pay a dividend to all stockholders of record Dec. 15, the first one to be paid for a number of years.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Albert E. Bernet, 60, former vice-pres. of the Commonwealth Flour Mills, Inc., and president of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., died of pneumonia Nov. 20 at San Francisco, Cal. Six weeks before he had joined the Kaiser Shipbuilding Co. there.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Ellis Long recently resigned as a deputy inspector in the state grain inspection office here to enter the Army. He reported for duty at Jefferson barracks for duty in the motor maintenance corps of an ordnance company, with rank of technician, fourth grade. Mr. Long served in World War No. 1.

Palmyra, Mo.—Floyd E. Robinson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co., and local mayor, was given a surprise party at the Hollis Cox Cafe in Hannibal recently, honoring his 25th anniversary as manager of the concern. The company has elevators here, at Hannibal and Frankford and employees from the three plants joined in the evening's festivities.—P. J. P.

Sikeston, Mo.—The E. P. Coleman, Jr., soybean oil mill was destroyed by fire recently, the loss of building and machinery estimated at \$40,000 by its owner, partially covered by insurance. The fire started in the meal room of the frame and galvanized iron building and was discovered by employees at work there near the top of the building at about 4 a.m. Whipped by a gale-like wind, firemen had difficulty in preventing spread of the flames to the nearby cottonseed house.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

L. C. Herwig has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Hot bearings started a fire in the elevator head house of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., recently, after the plant was closed for the day, but nine sprinkler heads drowned the fire, and gave the watchman his first warning that something was wrong. More efficient oilmen needed.

Don E. Rogers, for nearly 13 years in charge of the local office of market news service of Agricultural Marketing Administration, has been transferred to Chicago where he will head the Great Lakes regional office of A.M.A. Mr. Rogers will be in charge of the marketing reports section which embraces publicity relating to distribution programs, market news, radio reports, spot news and other matters covering a 7-state area served by the Chicago office.

MONTANA

Choteau, Mont.—R. A. Anderson and his son, Leroy, have opened here a flour, feed and coal business under the firm name of R. A. Anderson & Son.

Cascade, Mont.—August Schwachheim, former head of the Cascade Milling & Elvtr. Co., died recently at Rosemead, Cal., where he had resided for several years.

Edgar, Mont.—The Markuson Grain & Bean Elevator has been sold by Mrs. A. M. Markuson to E. H. Walrath & Sons, Bridger, Mont. Mr. Markuson died in May, 1942.

NEBRASKA

Deshler, Neb.—The B. Lynch Elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Deshler, Neb.—John Malpert of Cadams, Neb., has succeeded Ervin Schoenfeld as manager of the Deshler Grain & Feed Co.

Palmyra, Neb.—E. A. Hansen is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. He formerly was manager of the elevator at Helvey.

Mitchell, Neb.—Robbers forced an entrance to the Mitchell Elvtr. Co. office recently, and took a small radio but did not break open the safe.

Neligh, Neb.—Tech. Sergt. Paul Malzacher, formerly associated with Neligh Lumber, Grain & Coal Co., and Miss Dorothy Ladwig were married Nov. 9.

Foster, Neb.—Reikofski Bros. have purchased the elevator formerly operated by Albert Gregersen and are operating it in connection with their elevator.

Clay City, Neb.—William L. Holman, 63, who operated the Clay City Flour & Milling Co. plant for a number of years, died recently, at the Veteran Hospital at Danville where he had been for a week.

Omaha, Neb.—Michel Fribourg has been transferred here from Continental Grain Co. headquarters at New York to fill the vacancy in the company's local office caused by Adolph Mayer's induction into the Army.

David City, Neb.—The David City Grain Co. held its official opening Nov. 28. Packages of feed were given all persons who called that day. The newly repaired and repainted office, warehouse and elevator were inspected by the visitors.

Alvo, Neb.—John E. Turner, who recently purchased the two local elevators from the Simon Rehmeier estate, has resigned as county treasurer, and is again engaging in the grain business. He operated an elevator at Elmwood up to his election as treasurer in 1926.

Fairbury, Neb.—Nine carloads of wooden bins to be erected for government wheat storage have been received from the C.C.C., giving the county a total of 126 bins. More than 50,000 bus. of wheat is under seal in the county, Arnold J. Ruhnke, A.A.A. chairman, announced.—P. J. P.

Falls City, Neb.—Max Mez, Jr., and Louis Ebel have leased the old Maust oil warehouse and opened an alfalfa milling plant there. The plant is being operated under the name of Mez & Ebel Alfalfa Co. The new firm will manufacture a full line of pulverized alfalfa feeds for poultry and livestock feed manufacturers.

Crete, Neb.—Fire believed to have originated from spontaneous combustion in bins where oil for treating stoker coal was stored at the John Rothmuller Grain, Coal & Ice Co., early Nov. 25, destroyed a block of sheds holding about 500 tons of coal. The loss was estimated at about \$8,000. Half of the coal can be salvaged; the sheds were covered by insurance.

Potter, Neb.—A. T. Hildebrand, 58, a former employee of the Potter Milling Co., is being held in county jail at Sidney under an embezzlement charge filed against him by the county attorney's office. He is accused of taking approximately \$186 which belonged to the milling company. Hildebrand left the company about a month ago and has been working in Omaha, where he was arrested and turned over to Sheriff W. W. Schultz. The Potter Milling Co. mill burned Nov. 20.

Omaha, Neb.—The \$100,000 fire that destroyed the three-story warehouse of the Miller Cereal Mills and its contents the night of Nov. 22 was caused by a cigaret, tossed by an 18-year-old worker into a pile of paper packing cases when he thought he was about to be discovered violating no-smoking rules, it has been announced. The employee, whose name was withheld, has signed a statement detailing the act, it was stated. It was obtained by investigators from the fire department arson bureau and F.B.I., the latter withdrawing from the case when absence of sabotage was determined. Six firemen were injured in the fire, a three-alarm blaze, that lasted 10 hours before being brought under control. Concrete walls and reinforced concrete floors of the 50-ft. high building helped firemen keep the blaze from spreading to other main mill buildings to the west and north. The structure, used to store packaged cereals awaiting shipments and supplies of cartons and printed wax paper wrappings, will be restored, Max Miller, company president, stated.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Potter, Neb.—Fire originating in the Potter Milling Co. mill the night of Nov. 20 destroyed that structure and spread to the nearby Farmers Elevator, badly damaging that building. Only the concerted efforts of volunteer firemen from Sidney and Kimball assisting the local men prevented total destruction of the elevator and saved a second nearby elevator.

Kearney, Neb.—A truck of the Ingalls Grain Co., driven by Roxey Howard, figured in a traffic accident between here and Gibbon on U. S. Highway 30 recently in which one man was killed and another injured. The automobile in which the latter two men were riding crashed into the truck parked on the shoulder of the road where Howard had stopped to scrape some ice from the windshield. Howard was knocked off the running board of the truck but escaped serious injury. Truck and automobile were traveling in the same direction.

NEW ENGLAND

Barre, Vt.—The new plant of the Stone Mountain Grit Co., Inc., was formally opened for production Nov. 18.

Meriden, Conn.—Raymond N. Ives has opened a new feed store under the name of Reliable Grain & Feed Store.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The Stockman Feed Mfg. Co. has installed a ton Kelly-Duplex Feed Mixer.

NEW YORK

North Rose, N. Y.—A warehouse owned by Drury & Payne was destroyed by fire Nov. 15.

Buffalo, N. Y.—G. L. F. Mills, Inc. has offered to buy property now occupied by the Buffalo Fire Department. The firm will pay \$15,750 for the property, with a view to plant expansion.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Wing, N. D.—Ray Brooks, manager of the Wing Co-op. Ass'n, is going to retire from the grain business here.

Carrington, N. D.—Don Nicholson, proprietor of the elevator destroyed by fire Nov. 19, contemplates rebuilding in the spring at Spur 12, 3 miles southeast of here.

La Moure, N. D.—John Swanson has resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator because of ill health. Pierce Cowan of Hansboro, N. D. has succeeded him at the elevator. Mr. Cowan has had 20 years experience in the grain business.

Fargo, N. D.—Members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota are instructed to refrain from making any preparations for a 1943 convention, at least for the time being, in a proclamation issued Nov. 27, signed by the president of the ass'n, Walter Albright. This action was taken to conform with requests by the government that large gatherings be discontinued for the duration of the war and that citizens of the state refrain from unnecessary travel.

Crosby, N. D.—The grain elevator and 12,000 bus. of grain on the T. S. Stuart farm five miles north of here, burned recently. The blaze started in the elevator pit, caused by a spark from a tractor which Mr. Stuart and his son were using for power to operate a feed grinder. The grain was covered by insurance but the elevator loss was heavy, little insurance being carried on it. The building had been repaired and put in first class condition for grain storage in 1941. It had a capacity of 20,000 bus.

OHIO

West Milton, O.—I have retired, but wish to keep posted on the grain trade so continue to send the Journals.—A. B. Jones.

West Alexandria, O.—New grinding and mixing machinery and a platform scale have been installed at the Wright Feed Service plant.

Washington Ct. House, O.—The Eshelman Feed Co., Inc., elevator was damaged by a grass fire the morning of Nov. 15, believed to have been kindled by locomotive sparks.

Rossburg, O.—The United Grain Co. has been named defendant to a \$10,000 damage action filed in the Darke County common pleas court by Mrs. Esther L. Brown, of near Rossburg, on behalf of her 15-year-old son, Edward Lewis Brown, who was critically injured in a traffic accident on Aug. 9, 1942.

McConnelville, O.—The Holbein Supply Co., Zanesville, owner of the Holbein Co. here, has purchased the Alonzo Hanson feed store and is continuing the business at both places, with Cecil Mummey manager of both concerns. Grinding and mixing will be done at both locations. Mr. Hanson will devote his time to his farms and other interests.

Payne, O.—The U. S. Alfalfa Co. plant recently was destroyed by fire that started in the new hay shed, either from a bolt of lightning or sparks from a passing locomotive, it was stated. A number of electric motors, cutters, and equipment were destroyed. William Murray, 19, an employee, was injured when a log fell on his leg, but was pulled to safety by Dennis Howard. The fire loss is estimated at \$4,000, covered by insurance.

Fort Loramie, O.—The Fort Loramie Milling Co. business, buildings, equipment and trucks have been sold by Henry Landman of St. Henry to Anthony Ernst and John Siegel, who have been operating a feed grinding business under the name of Ernst & Siegel, and maintain a warehouse for feeds at the east corporation limits. The mill will continue to operate as the Fort Loramie Milling Co. Mr. Frilling will remain in his present capacity at the plant.

Columbus, O.—The fire department stood by with hose strung and pumper idling as the Gwinn Milling Co. removed 20,000 bus. of new shelled corn from a huge outdoor grain storage bin. Near the bottom an electric light on an extension cord, thru oversight, had been left in the bin as it was filled several days before. The cord was severed, shutting off the electricity, but the Fire Prevention Bureau feared the light might have caused internal heat and that the grain was smoldering.

Moulton, O.—Henry Detjen, of the Detjen Grain Co., died Nov. 10 of injuries sustained Nov. 9 when his light truck was struck by a New York Central freight engine at a crossing west of here. He apparently drove his truck directly into the path of the train, it was said. The engine hit the truck cab and Mr. Detjen was taken in an unconscious condition from the wreckage by trainmen. After being given first aid at St. Mary's he was moved to the Celina Hospital where he died. Mr. Detjen founded the Detjen Grain Co. with elevators here, at New Knoxville and Wapakoneta. He operated the general store here.

Hamilton, O.—Fire in the drying room of the grain elevator at the Hamilton Equipment & Grain Center, caused damage estimated at \$1,000. Approximately 5,500 bus. of soybeans in the drying hopper were damaged by fire and water, Hugh Garvin, manager, reported.

Mantua, O.—Theodore Urban, 28, indicted Nov. 12 on three counts in connection with the holdup of the Mantua Grain & Supply Co. Aug. 22, was apprehended in Los Angeles, Cal., by police recently. Portage County authorities journeyed to Los Angeles with extradition papers to be signed by Gov. John W. Bricker. Urban fought extradition to face the local charges. His brother, Albert, killed by Cleveland police recently, helped in staging the robbery at the grain company mill, authorities charge. The three charges Urban faces are shooting with intent to kill, armed robbery and a federal charge of violating the Dyer Act by transporting a stolen car across a state line. Following the robbery the two brothers are said to have taken the automobile into Pennsylvania and burned it, after removing the tires. Preceding and after the robbery of the Mantua elevator, the Urban brothers were living in Hiram Township, it is charged. The parties with whom they lived are under bond, facing grand jury action, for harboring a felon. Ralph Mayhew, mill owner, and Fred Dunkerton, employee, were shot in the holdup which netted \$250.

OKLAHOMA

Okarche, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n sustained an electrical breakdown at its elevator recently.

Sulphur, Okla.—Brown Feed Stores have been made an approved custom mixing station by Purina Mills.

Idabel, Okla.—A building containing 6,000 bales of alfalfa hay valued at \$2,400 burned here recently.—P. J. P.

Waterville, Wash.—Carl Jensen of Almira, agent there for Centennial Flouring Mills, will replace Myron Estill here. Mr. Estill will enter either the Army or Navy.

Corn, Okla.—J. Roy Chapman, feed salesman, has been employed to represent the Reimer Bros. Flour Mill. A huller recently perfected by Mr. Chapman is being installed at the local mill.

Blanchard, Okla.—The Chickasaw Elevator & Warehouse Co. has announced it will handle corn and will pay the same prices as quoted on the Oklahoma City market. It announced, also, that it will do custom grinding daily.

Drumright, Okla.—J. W. Cartwright, who has operated a milling business here for the past 15 years, has taken over the management of the Brilliant Bronz station, on Highway 33, replacing Philip Hargis, who has enlisted in the armed forces.

Elk City, Okla.—Paul Peeler, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n was named vice-president of the National Co-operative Elevator Ass'n at its meeting in Kansas City recently. Roy Bender, of Enid, was named sec'y.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Wendell, Ida.—The Idaho Egg Producers sustained a small fire loss on stock Nov. 16.

Edwall, Wash.—Some stock was damaged by a small fire in the Edwall Grain Growers elevator Nov. 12.

Willada, Wash.—The elevator and warehouse of the St. John Grain Growers, Inc., were destroyed by fire Nov. 19.

Olympia, Wash.—The Continental Grain Co., Wilmington, Del., has filed an amendment increasing capital to \$6,000,000.

Edmonds, Wash.—Bertrand Evans has closed his feed and fuel business, which he operated for a number of years, because of war conditions.

GRAIN TANKS

Waterproofing Fireproofing

Unskilled labor can do it with

FARBERTITE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Briggs Bituminous Composition Company

Pier 70 North Philadelphia, Penna.

Godwin, Ida.—The Bean Growers Warehouse Ass'n, Inc., warehouse incurred a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Kellogg, Ida.—W. G. Sanford has moved his small power grist mill from Dayton, Wash., to his location here and will do custom grinding in his off duty hours from the railroad employment.

Lancaster, Wash.—The large elevator of the Grain Growers, Inc., containing approximately 220,000 bus. of wheat, burned Nov. 20. The building was partly insured, as was the grain, mostly owned by the government. Most of the wheat was new crop, some of which can be salvaged.

Walla Walla, Wash.—With the Kennewick-Richland district's peppermint oil now in the hands of buyers, Guy Story, Kennewick grower, estimated the area produced about 56,000 lbs. of oil this year.—F. K. H.

Freewater, Ore.—Percy Hastings, 49, chemist for the Preston-Shaffer Milling Co. at its local mill, ended his life by asphyxiation. His body was found several days after he had disappeared, in an unused room in the mill. He had been employed by the company for nearly 25 years.

Spokane, Wash.—Northwest farm implement dealers were addressed by W. W. Krabich, who declared that his firm was able to deliver but 17 percent of 1941 sales. He advised that farmers are asked to maintain production, but they now reply that their crops will be limited by the amount of machinery they can secure.—F. K. H.

Milwaukie, Ore.—M. S. Shrock, owner and manager of the Milkiewa Feed Mills, recently observed the 20th anniversary of the business here. He announced, also, suspension of the publication of the Milkiewa Messenger, a trade journal of comment, advice and wit, he has published the past 14 years for circulation among his friends and patrons.

Cottonwood, Ida.—Hans Bohnhof was recently appointed manager of the local elevator of Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., and has taken over his new duties. Mr. Bohnhof operated an elevator at Craigmont for more than 10 years for the company. Mrs. Clara Ries, bookkeeper at the local plant, retired because of ill health. J. M. Duclos, who has been in charge of the operation of the plant, remains in the same capacity.

Rockford, Wash.—The Rockford Grain Growers, Inc., is milling peas for the F.S.C.C. in its new pea processing plant erected this year. Al Jansen, manager, writes: "We are operating 19 hours a day with our two crews processing about a carload a day. We have a potential 100,000 sacks to mill which will keep our plant in operation until May. We expended \$6,000 on this new venture and are employing eleven men at this time, to keep the machinery constantly in operation."

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., new elevator has been completed. Having decided to build last winter and unable to obtain reinforcing steel because of war needs, the company offered farmers the use of its elevator facilities for receiving, weighing and loading iron scrap, requesting only the right to purchase before shipment any scrap that could be used for structural reinforcement. The result, 312,000 lbs. of scrap shipped out, 190,000 bus. of wheat storage built, because from the scrap iron a sufficient amount of rods was salvaged to provide necessary reinforcements for the footing of the new elevator.

PENNSYLVANIA

Vicksburg, Pa.—The feed mill of J. H. Snook, together with contents, was destroyed by fire early Nov. 19.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hudson, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator recently declared a fifteen per cent dividend.

Vienna, S. D.—A customer's wagon did some damage to property of the Vienna Grain Co. recently.

Watertown, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator's feed mill has been wired for electricity and feed grinding soon will be under way.

Garden City, S. D.—The Garden City Farmers Mercantile & Elevtr. Co. reported a small damage fire loss occurring on Nov. 19.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—William Gupton, president of the American Steam Feed Co., was honored by the Nashville 50 Years in Business Club at that organization's annual dinner recently. Mr. Gupton has completed 53 years in the feed business. He is 72 years of age. His sons,

Henry and William, Jr., now operate the feed company, which the father bought at auction for \$362 in 1897, after he had worked for it as bookkeeper and shipping clerk for eight years.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—William L. Wood, for many years in the Grain Supervision Office here, died recently, after a lingering illness.

Fort Worth, Tex.—H. N. Holmes, formerly federal supervisor in Enid, Okla., took charge of the federal supervision office here Nov. 12.

Raymondville, Tex.—The addition to the Herring Bros. Mill & Elevator has been completed, M. R. Herring announced. The new structure practically doubles the storage space of the feed mill and provides needed storage room.

WISCONSIN

Canton, Wis.—Pete Pederson of Cameron is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Feed Store.

Wheeler, Wis.—Edwin Losness has purchased the Wheeler Feed Mill from Jake Coheen and Mark Traxler.

New Richmond, Wis.—E. H. Sather was named manager of Doughboy Mills, Inc. Bulk Products Division. He will handle the production and sale of feed, seed, and other bulk products. Mr. Sather helped establish the feed operation, and has had an active part in its rapid development.

Beware Premium Fraud

Rogers is a name well known to buyers of silverware; and attempting to trade on this reputation swindlers having no connection with Rogers firm use the name to deceive.

The Shultz Seed Co., of Olney, Ill., is among the firms the fakirs have sought to victimize.

One T. B. Buchanan represented to the Shultz Milling Co. that the Rogers Silverware Bureau of Chicago would put out advertising literature to all farmers within a 15-mile radius in order to sell Rogers silverware. A check given him was cashed locally immediately, tho it was understood the remittance was to be sent to the Chicago headquarters.

The scheme was for the Shultz Milling Co. to buy coupons at a cost of \$4.50 per thousand from the Rogers Silverware Bureau, which were redeemable in silver and when 25 per cent of these coupons were returned the Rogers Silverware Bureau was to return \$4.50. Mr. Buchanan failed to state that there would have to be additional money sent in for the silverware with these coupons.

Wm. C. Steffey, it develops is the same party against whom the Federal Trade Commission issued a cease and desist order in August, 1939, when he was using the name Security Silverware Distributors and Rogers Silverware Bureau at the same Chicago street address, in a similar premium scheme, the order directing him to cease falsely representing the Security or the Rogers Silverware Bureau to be connected with the genuine Simon L. and Geo. H. Rogers Silverware.

Little Rock, Ark.—Glover & Wilson, brokers, when buying food products for their own account are alleged by the Federal Trade Commission to have accepted brokerage allowances in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act. The novel defense is made that if the allowance were not accepted the emergency price control act would be violated. The O.P.A. order is that transactions must reflect all allowances which were in effect in the month of March, 1942.

Order Your Steinlite NOW

... for future delivery. If you plan to purchase a Steinlite Moisture Tester any time within a year, *please order it now.* Many materials entering into the construction of the Steinlite are on the critical list and can be purchased only against orders on hand. Deliveries are uncertain. We are not permitted to manufacture for stock during the slack season. For details, write today to Grain Testing Equipment "Headquarters".



The Steinlite makes a moisture test in one minute!

SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO.
620 Brooks Building Chicago, Illinois

Grain Carriers

The L. & N. has asked for permission to abandon 27 miles of line between Shelbyville and Bloomfield, Ky., operating at a loss.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson charges arbitrary requisitioning of tracks by the W.P.B. after learning that the W.P.B. has 4,400 miles of relay and new rail not now in use.

Fort William, Ont.—Forty ships carrying grain left the Canadian head of the lakes Nov. 30, the day before the advance in insurance rates. Rates advanced Dec. 5 and Dec. 12, again.

The steamer Judge Hart was blown off her course Nov. 25 and grounded on the rocks of the north shore of Lake Superior. The boat with its cargo of 3,200 tons of grain sank in water 276 ft. deep. The crew was saved.

Abandonment of the 33 miles of the Santa Fe between Anthony, Kan., and Cherokee, Okla., should be refused, an examiner finds for the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the ground the wheat industry needs the service.

Memphis, Tenn.—At the request of the grain committee for the market, the Ass'n of American Railroads has imposed a permit system on all shipments of cash grain to Memphis. The action was taken to prevent further congestion of rail and storage facilities.

Spokane, Wash.—An embargo on west and south bound traffic, excepting for military, livestock and perishable shipments, in effect on the Western Pacific railroad since Nov. 2nd has now been lifted. The embargo gave the Pacific Coast terminals and docks a chance to clean up.—F. K. H.

Marine insurance on the Great Lakes has been extended since the customary limit of Dec. 1 by the War Shipping Administration, which is reinsuring risks written by the underwriters 100 per cent. Postseason insurance rates certified for Great Lakes vessels by the Office of Defense Transportation will be 2 cents per day per ton for hull coverage and ½ cent per day additional for disbursements.

A protest against the abandonment of the Illinois Terminal Railroad has been signed by 1,400 persons in Vermilion County, Illinois, and presented to the Illinois Commerce Commission. At the hearing at Urbana W. A. Dennis, owner of a large grain elevator north of Ogden, testified that there was no way he could get rail freight service should the line be abandoned. He said that he had investigated every possible alternative and had found none that was practicable.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Nov. 28 totaled 39,078 cars, a decrease of 6,612 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,824 cars below the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Nov. 28 totaled 26,213 cars, a decrease of 4,488 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 991 cars above the corresponding week in 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—Jas. F. Byrnes, director of economic stabilization, and Leon Henderson, O.P.A. head, petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission Dec. 5 to cancel the freight rate increases granted the rail carriers early this year on the ground that rail earnings have improved to the point where profit can be obtained without the increases. One railroad official says: "We are trying to do the biggest business in our history, with taxes away up and expenses higher and they want to reduce our revenue. It's just another case of bureaucrats moving in on us."

The Interstate Commerce Commission has extended the life of its permit system for railroad shipment of grain for storage from Dec. 31 to next Apr. 30 at the request of the Agriculture Department and the OPA.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Several Los Angeles feed manufacturers have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend Item 50-B, Supplement 29, of PFTB Tariff 245-B. This supplement will prohibit the present use of the whole sorghum grain rate of 59½¢ on feed (animal or poultry) consisting of chopped, cracked, ground, or rolled sorghum grains as shown in Item 1580, Sec. 2, and Item 930, Exception No. 4, of TFB Tariff 46-J and will increase the outbound rate 10½¢ as shown in Item 1580, Sec. 1. On October 31 the ICC suspended the above publication until June 1, 1943, in Investigation and Suspension Case No. 5159.

Transportation Tax Not to Be Passed On

Sellers of merchandise who are working under a ceiling can not raise their sales price higher than the ceiling, to allow for the new 3 per cent transportation tax. They must sell at the ceiling or lower, and absorb the tax out of their margin for doing business. If the margin is not sufficient to pay the tax their only alternative is to quit dealing in the article. This develops from the following ruling by the Office of Price Administration.

The 3 per cent property transportation tax imposed under the 1942 revenue act, effective Dec. 1, must be considered as a freight rate increase which cannot be passed on, rather than as a tax which can, the Office of Price Administration ruled Nov. 22.

The ruling means that the seller will absorb the new tax under some pricing systems and the buyer under others. Where the pricing is on a "delivered price" basis, for example, the seller will absorb the tax. In cases where the price is "f.o.b. producer's establishment," on the other hand, the buyer will absorb the cost. The rule holds throughout all variants of these two.

Merchants unable to comply with the ruling and live, better quit until the alphabetical czars come to their senses.

Commercial motor vehicle operators who have applied for Certificates of War Necessity but have not received them will be allowed to continue their operations until Jan. 1 without Certificates, the Office of Defense Transportation has announced. The action was taken to prevent undue hardship among operators of trucks, buses, taxicabs and other commercial motor vehicles who have filed applications for Certificates but whose Certificates have been delayed.

Books Received

INDUSTRIAL FIRE BRIGADES, Their Organization and Training, is a most valuable guide, to plant superintendents based on the author's experience as an officer of the Memphis Fire Department in organizing and training private fire brigades in industrial plants, warehouses, and other large buildings or hazardous situations. It is designed as a concise but inclusive text for a thirty-hour course of instruction covering practical methods of fighting fire, the construction, functions and use of fire-fighting equipment, and related subjects about which the private fire prevention squad men must be informed—plant inspection, fire drills, defense against incendiary bombs, rescue work, salvage, and similar subjects essential to complete preparation for emergencies, by Captain John C. Klinck, and published by S. C. Toof & Co., Memphis, Tenn., as a paper-bound pamphlet of 118 pages. Price \$1.

SOGES SAFETY MANUAL is a handbook of safety essentials for grain and grain processing plants, prepared by the safety com'te of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill. This 46-page, pocket-size manual gives endless safety suggestions for workmen in grain elevators. It was authorized by Clarence W. Turning, safety enthusiast who has had a guiding part in the five Safety Contests conducted by the Society. The manual is interestingly prepared with bright little cartoons about Snooper, the Boiler-Room Cat, and reproductions of safety posters to enliven its instructions on accident prevention, plant inspection com'tes, rules for those who work around cars, plant conditions, materials handling, industrial housekeeping, warning signs and bulletins, guards, hazards, protection, and first aid. Price, 25c per copy, scaled down to 18c per copy in lots of 51 or more.

Commodity Markets and the Exchanges

[Continued from page 459.]

almost always insured themselves through hedging operations, have felt that the government floor gave them a chance to speculate. Thus, we have about the smallest open interest which has ever been reached, and it is not quite so easy to transact large business as in former times. Those of us who have been in business for a good many years still have faith that the government will comprehend the true situation before it is too late.

[To be continued]

Effective Nov. 30, 1942, less than carload lot sales of oil meal by a processor to a jobber, wholesaler or retailer now will command not more than \$1 per ton premium over full carload dealings; small lot transactions by a processor with a consumer or feeder will be allowed not more than a \$3 per ton premium over full lots.

"RANDOLPH"

OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Field Seeds

Shenandoah, Ia.—A corn drying plant has been added by the Henry Field Seed Co.

Bellefontaine, O.—Kenneth G. Fultz has purchased the seed and feed store of W. W. Barton.

Davis, Cal.—Wheat from the University of California Agricultural College has been flown to Russia to replant scorched earth.—F. K. H.

Boise, Ida.—Jas. L. Black, proprietor of the Central Seed & Fuel Co., died recently aged 65 years.

Montesano, Wash.—The Montesano Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated. Lester T. Parker of Aberdeen is among those interested.

Edinburg, Ill.—The Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n has declared Paul H. Peabody state champion corn grower. His average was 191.64 bus. on a 10-acre field.

Thurman, Neb.—The crop of 50,000 acres of popcorn in this vicinity contracted for by Manley, Inc., of Kansas City, has been shipped to Lake View, Ia., and Tarkio, Mo.

Kellerton, Ia.—Luther Cox has been awarded national championship in the DeKalb corn growing contest, having produced an average of 188.64 bus. on a 15-acre field.

Brunswick, Mo.—J. W. Kuhler, a farmer specializing in seed production, has been appointed Missouri state seed administrator. He has been pres. of the Missouri Corn Growers Ass'n.

Hartington, Neb.—Art Arens, grower of hybrid seed corn, has added a seed and feed business by the purchase of John Herfkens' elevator and employment of County Agent J. C. Rosse as manager.

Ponca City, Okla.—The Stith Seed Co. has been purchased by Roy E. Williams and his brother J. B. Williams of Tulsa, who will change the name to Williams Feed Co. Munger Ervin, manager, has enlisted in the navy. Roy Williams has been employed by the company since 1935.

Higginsville, Mo.—The September frost killed the lespedeza crop in the northern half of Missouri. But there is plenty of lespedeza seed, with the carry over of last year's crop by dealers and farmers estimated to be 18 million pounds.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Valley City, N. D.—The state grain show will be held as usual the second week in March covering all classes of grain, legumes, grasses, corn and flax, but the only awards will be ribbons. Since there is bound to be a good demand for pure seeds, it is planned to exhibit also samples of pure seed available for sale thruout the state.

Washington, D. C.—Seed corn, after being brought in from the field, is shelled and put through a mechanical dryer and graded. It is treated against disease by mixing a chemical with the corn in a mechanical mixer. This does not result in any change in the structure of the corn kernel. After this treatment the corn is bagged. Since the seed corn retains its original identity it is considered a raw and unprocessed agricultural commodity as defined in Section 20(L) and is therefore exempt from the General Maximum Price Regulation.—O.P.A.

Manhattan, Kan.—Seedsmen met here Nov. 20 in an investigation of sales last year of sorghum seed that was of another variety than the Atlas it was represented to be. To correct this situation recommendations were offered by John A. Holmstrom of Randolph.

Dover, Del.—John L. Clough, seed analyst, in the annual report of the Delaware Board of Agriculture, states that the uniform state seed law will again be offered to the Legislature. Samples tested for the fiscal year 1941-42 totaled 761, of which 23 violated the law. There was a decided improvement in seed samples sent in by farmers, indicating they are taking advantage of the custom cleaning plants.

Winnipeg, Man.—Elevator companies in Western Canada have been granted permission by the Canadian Wheat Board to exchange board wheat of any variety of red springs grading No. 1 hard and Nos. 1 and 2 northern for other wheat to enable bona fide producers to secure their seed requirements. All exchanges must be on a bushel-for-bushel basis, with cash settlement made for the differences in grades, basis fixed board street prices.

Seed Corn May Be Short in 1943

Never in the history of the country has so serious a situation existed as confronts much of the corn belt in the matter of seed for next year, says the South Dakota State Seed Journal.

Any corn which growers believe is good should immediately be dried and tested. All reserves of old corn in cribs should immediately be tested for germination, since this may be the best growing seed.

The severe freezing temperatures of late September, following a period of cold, rainy, damp weather, with the corn carrying a high percentage of moisture, and in some instances not yet dented, has likely caused untold damage. The damage to the germination cannot be definitely established until further tests are completed. However, it is now known that very little of the corn that most growers thought was safe because it was dented and fairly hard will grow.

The factor which complicates the situation is the fact that there is no carry-over of seed stocks anywhere, in anything but very small amounts. In former years, large supplies have been available and most any crib could be tested and good germination obtained, but for the last two years the weather has not permitted this and old cribs from the 1940-41 crops as a whole are not fit for seed.

The frosts extended deep into the corn belt, with North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa particularly hard hit. So this creates a general situation that is indeed serious. It means that there is a grave possibility of a forced reduction in corn acreage by reason of no adaptable seed being available. It means that mixed, mediocre quality seed may have to be used—that even a germination of 60% or 70% may be used. It means that the prospect of high priced seed will induce a lot of malicious peddling of "so-called" genuine true variety stock produced one or two years ago.

Colorado Seedsmen Gather at Denver

The Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n met in the Oxford Hotel, Denver, Nov. 28, with 35 seedsmen present for the opening session.

The meeting was an open discussion of seed trade problems in the Rocky Mountain region, but took up a number of scheduled discussions by authorities on such subjects as the possibility of ceiling prices on seeds and merchandise sold by seedsmen, the fertilizer situation, seed production under war conditions, and the prospective supply of insecticides, and seeds.

With help in restaurants short, the ass'n cooperated by dispensing with its annual banquet and entertainment by substitution of a luncheon.

Wisconsin Seedsmen Re-elect Borst

The Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n held its annual convention in the Hotel Raulf, Oshkosh, Nov. 19, with excellent representation from all sections of the state.

Election rewarded the work of the presiding officer, President W. J. Borst, Brooklyn, with re-election. Benjamin J. Dance, Waupaca, was elected vice-president; W. J. Jung, Randolph, sec'y-treasurer.

The convention adopted a resolution commending the state college for contributions of informed talent to the success of the meeting.

Labor and transportation problems were leading subjects before the convention. These subjects were discussed by Edward J. Konkel, of O.D.T., and R. H. Lange, Madison seedsman.

Benjamin J. Dance discussed Retailing of Farm Seeds; and hybrid seed corn and seed soybean supplies were reviewed by N. P. Neale, and George M. Briggs of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
FIELD SEEDS
GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON
Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
Get in Touch With Us

BUYERS AND SELLERS
ALL VARIETIES
FIELD SEEDS
ASK FOR PRICES
FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

Shippers of
SUDAN — CANE — MILLET
SORGHUM GRAINS
Grown in this productive area
of the Panhandle
HENDERSON GRAIN & SEED CO.
FARWELL, TEXAS

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Protests Dropping of Lespedeza

D. S. Coltrane, assistant to the Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina, has made a protest to Clifford M. Townsend, director of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Washington, against the exclusion of lespedeza from the 1943 A.A.A. soil building program.

"Elimination of lespedeza from the A.A.A. soil building program would be a great injustice to the farmers of North Carolina," Coltrane said. "Our farmers rank among the top three lespedeza seed producing states and this crop is not only a substantial source of revenue, it is a worthwhile and necessary contribution to the soil building program of the South."

Improved New York Wheat

Hybrid 595 is a new soft white winter wheat developed by the New York State College of Agriculture that promises to take the place of Yorkwin, now grown by most New York farmers.

Hybrid 595 has a considerably stiffer straw than Yorkwin, is more resistant to loose smut, is its equal, possibly better, in pastry flour quality, and at the station has surpassed Yorkwin in yield by about 3 bus. per acre on a five-year average.

In the fall of 1941 the station had a total of about 7 bus. of seed of Hybrid 595. This was sown on seven acres. This fall probably 200 acres have been sown. With a season similar to 1942, there should be 8,000 bus. of certified seed harvested next July.

Some Kansas Wheat Prize Winners

A sample of Tenmarq wheat grown by W. H. Smull, Jr., of St. Francis in Cheyenne County won the fourth prize of \$3.00 at the American Royal Wheat Quality Show. This sample was also given 8 out of a possible 10 points, on general appearance of the grain. Its test weight is 61.8 pounds, milling score 27, baking score 51, total score 86.

Among the 8 prize winning samples, two were grown in Kansas, four in Oklahoma, one in Texas, and one in Colorado. Seven of the prizes went to samples of Tenmarq, one to Turkey. The first prize sample had a total score of 88. The eighth prize sample had a total score of 84, a very narrow range of only 4 points among the 8 prize winning samples.

A composite sample of Chiefkan was included as a demonstration sample, not in competition. This sample has the heavy test weight, 63 pounds, characteristic of this variety, but was given low scores on flour color and loaf volume, with total score for general appearance, milling and baking of only 69, compared with the total score of 88 for the first prize sample of Tenmarq. The loaf volume of Chief-

kan was only 640 cubic centimeters compared with 770 c.c. for the first prize sample of Tenmarq.

To Prohibit Untested Varieties in Kansas

The crop control committee of the State Board of Agriculture met with officials of the agricultural college, the wheat improvement association, millers and farmers at Topeka, Kan., and adopted a resolution to undertake to obtain the enactment of a wheat varieties law by the 1943 Legislature.

The proposed bill would prohibit the advertising or the offering for sale in Kansas of wheat varieties that have not been tested in this state. Until a wheat control board had received the reports of the farmers, agronomists, the millers and bakers as to the quality of the wheat and its productivity, the variety would be barred from sale and exploitation in this state.

"We want to preserve our record for producing high-quality wheat, and we believe this is the only way to do it," said J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. "We have had a few bad experiences with some wheats that may have been suitable for other sections but were entirely unsuitable for Kansas."

It was pointed out that there have been wheats introduced into Kansas at from \$3 to \$10 a bushel for the seed yet were found to be almost worthless to the farmers and tended to put a cloud upon other wheats. It has been found that some varieties of wheat are excellent producers in Eastern Kansas but are worthless in Central and Western Kansas, and some varieties suitable for the west are not good producers for the eastern section.

The committee also voted to urge upon Congress the change in the winter wheat-grading rules which would establish standard grades for the hard winter wheats, the same as have been established for the spring wheat area.

New Flaxseed Varieties

Bison flax has until recently been about the only variety grown in quantity in North Dakota, but due to the fact that certain races of rust, to which it is susceptible, appear to be on the increase, it is rapidly losing favor with our growers. Some new varieties as well as older ones show a definite resistance to these rusts and have done well the past two years. These varieties are the Viking, Walsh, Buda and Royal Saskatchewan.

Kota is one of the newer varieties now being increased. It is a development of the U.S.D.A. It does not appear to be as resistant to rust as some of the other varieties and whether or not it will be satisfactory remains to be seen. There is no seed now available for general use.

Bolley No. 5585 is another new variety being increased. It is very resistant to rust and wilt, and has a moderately tall straw, with capacity to yield. It is a brown seeded, white flowered flax and at present appears to have great possibilities. However, the quality and quantity of oil produced must in the final run be the determining factor as to its value.

Viking is the golden variety, now increased and in general production. It is practically immune from the present forms of rust, moderately resistant to wilt. It has excellent quality and quantity of oil, and is a heavy yielder. Principal objection to this variety has been due to the shortness of the straw. Under normal conditions similar to the last two years, it grows 18" to 22" in height. This is sufficient to permit proper harvesting.

Walsh flax is a large brown seeded variety with large bolls and large blue flowers. It has been grown in limited quantities for several years. It likewise is a relatively short strawed flax, resistant to rust and moderately so to wilt.—North Dakota State Seed Department.

Seed Dealer Fined \$500

The Department of Agriculture said Nov. 30 that the Lake Shore Seed Co., Dunkirk, N. Y., has been fined \$500 for violations of the Federal Seed Act. The company pleaded guilty in answer to information filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, alleging violation of the Federal Seed Act. The fine was assessed Nov. 17.

Display boxes containing packets of this company's vegetable seed shipped into Indiana were found to contain 57 varieties which germinated below standard, some as low as 6, 7, and 8 percent. Seed of this quality is not considered fit for planting purposes. The Federal Seed Act, administered by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, requires that such seed be labeled with the words "below standard," and show the percentage of germination and the date of test, but this had not been done.

Vegetable packets in display boxes in the District of Columbia contained 19 varieties which were similarly in violation of the Federal Seed Act. Some of these packets were found to germinate as low as 2, 3, 11, and 12 per cent, and others to be falsely labeled with respect to the varieties.

Thirty-five packets of lawn seed from this company, shipped into Indiana were not labeled to comply with the Federal Seed Act. All of these contained noxious-weed seed. The Indiana State Seed Commissioner cooperated in the investigations in that State.

Conservation of Grain Bags

Conservation Order M-221, issued by the War Production Board, includes the following restriction:

"No person shall sample the contents of any new or used textile bag except by opening the seam or closure, or by inserting a probe or trier without damage to the fabric. No commercial emptier shall remove the contents of any textile bag except by opening the seam or closure, unless the contents have become caked or solidified to the extent that salvage of the bag is not practicable."

In an effort to effect compliance with this order in his area, B. W. Whitlock, in charge of Pacific Coast headquarters, Grain, Feed and Seed Branch, of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, has issued the following instructions to inspectors and district officers of that department:

"This order at once stops the use of the standard sack trier for the sampling of grain unless such trier can be inserted into the sack through the seam or closure at the top of the bag without injuring the fabric.

"In lieu of the use of the sack probe, it will be necessary for samples to be drawn:

- (1) As the sacks are being filled
- (2) From the open sack
- (3) As the sacks are being emptied, or
- (4) On the belt or in the hopper or garner after the sacks are emptied.

"Obviously it is impossible to lay down specific instructions on the manner of sampling sacked grain or the number of sacks to be sampled. Circumstances will vary widely and might alter any program of sampling that might be devised to meet this emergency.

"It is suggested, therefore, that inspectors and supervisors use every means at hand to insure that the samples are representative of the lots being graded. It might be well, too, to suggest that the party who calls for inspection be required to make the lot accessible for sampling. * * * Full cooperation will be expected from the trade in making sacked grain available for sampling and in a manner that will meet the new requirements of Conserv. Order M-221."

The Glidden Co. is opening a \$750,000 plant at Bergen, N. J., to make hydrogen gas for the treatment of vegetable oils. The effect of hydrogenation is to solidify liquid vegetable oil, changing, for example, cottonseed oil into a substance resembling lard.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1941, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	34,000	166,000	155,000	76,000
Duluth	827,695	191,840	1,694,905	1,690,525
Ft. William	4,827,078	1,192,151	2,801,360	894,063
Milwaukee	12,870	3,430	.....	.....
Minneapolis	1,820,000	742,000	252,000	67,200
Spokane	49,600	.....	.....	.....
Superior	149,252	590,927	2,201,438	305,000
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	132,600	345,800	.....	.....
Kansas City	296,800	746,200	109,200	148,800
St. Joseph	4,500	7,500	1,500	7,500
Wichita	6,400	15,600	6,400	2,600
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	971,000	940,000	616,000	633,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	599,610	347,000	30,270	33,870
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	877,000	1,162,000	366,000	144,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	353,195	342,000	.....	369,050
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	9,100	2,600	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	2,600	.....	.....



J. B. Craig, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased.

John B. Craig Passes On

John Bremner Craig, former president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and prominent member of the western Canada grain trade, passed away at his home in Winnipeg Dec. 4 at the age of 69.

Mr. Craig was born in Renfrew, Ont., Dec. 19, 1872. In 1894 he joined the staff of R. P. Roblin, Winnipeg grain buyer, and began a rapid rise thru various divisions of the grain business, holding positions as a country grain buyer, superintendent, and finally becoming manager of a large line elevator company.

Mr. Craig served as president of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n. From 1917 to 1923 he was a member of the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. In 1921 he became that trading body's vice president. In 1922-23 he served as president.

Get More Gasoline from O.D.T. District Office

Director Eastman of the O.D.T. on Nov. 30 cheered operators of commercial motor vehicles with the following announcement:

"If an operator is not allowed enough gasoline for efficient operation of his commercial motor vehicle, he should go or write to his O. D.T. district office.

"The local War Price and Rationing Boards will issue to such operators sufficient gasoline rations to continue in operation pending disposal of their appeals for revised certificates."

While price control will never provide the flexibility of a free market and shouldn't be expected to, we must make it more flexible than it has been under General Maximum Price Regulation. We have to provide a mechanism for managing prices instead of simply freezing them. . . . Wherever the nature of the commodity permits, we are going to replace the individual firm ceilings under GMPR with specific dollar-and-cents ceilings at the processor level. . . . We are moving rapidly toward fixed margins for distributors, these margins to be super-imposed on the new dollar-and-cents ceilings.—A. C. Hoffman, director, food price division, Office of Price Administration, before Grocery Manufacturers of America, Nov. 20.

Agricultural Requirements in 1943 Will Alter Regional Farm Pattern

Farm production in 1943 will be marked by important regional shifts in production, the U. S. Department of Agriculture pointed out Dec. 7 in a summary of the agricultural situation.

The greatest increases in production of corn and hogs are expected to occur in the western part of the corn belt as it makes further recovery from effects of the drought years. Substantial increases also are sought in the Mountain and Pacific States.

Increased production of poultry and eggs is sought in all states, and particularly in the Great Plains. States bordering the lower part of the Mississippi River are expected to register the greatest increases in milk as the dairy States of the North and Northeast already are near capacity production.

An expanded acreage of grain sorghums in the Southern Great Plains is expected to supplement corn production to provide feed for increased numbers of livestock. Decreased acreage of wheat and oats in the Corn Belt and eastern part of the Great Plains and of rye in the Northern Great Plains are suggested to make room for an expanded acreage of corn. An increased acreage of barley in the East Central States is expected to supplement feed supplies in that area.

States from Oklahoma and Texas east to the Atlantic coast will produce nearly all the increase in peanuts, which will make up most of the expansion in acreage of oil crops. Much of the new peanut acreage is expected to come out

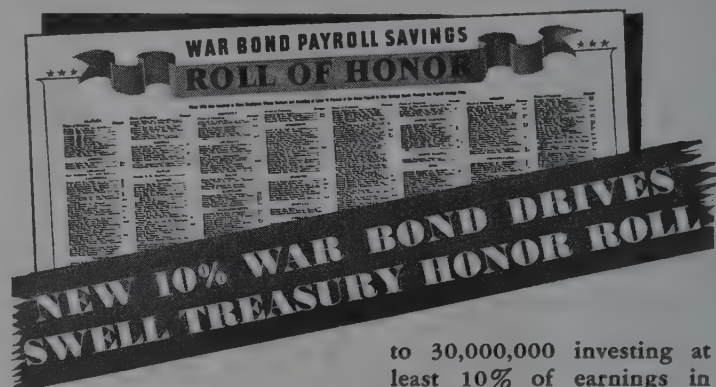
of cotton. The decision to request most of the increase in vegetable oil acreage in the South is closely linked with the distribution of processing and storage facilities.

This year, crushing capacity for oil seeds surpasses the quantity of materials to be crushed for the country as a whole. However, capacity in the middle west is not adequate for the volume of crops produced there, and there is idle crushing capacity on both coasts and in the South. The situation is much the same with respect to storage capacity for edible oils. It has been estimated that the peak movement of vegetable oils will require all available tank cars.

Other regional changes in agricultural production anticipated for 1943 are: increased slaughter of cattle and calves, especially in the Southern States, along the Atlantic seaboard, and in the Northwest; increased production of Irish potatoes in the Northeast, North Central and Western areas; more dry beans in the Northeast and the West; more dry peas in the West; and shifts from vegetable crops of low nutritive value to crops of high nutritive value in all commercial vegetable areas. Production of 300,000 acres of hemp in the Corn Belt is sought for 1943.

LACTO-VÉE PRODUCTS CO. calendar in gold and green is restful to the eye and in harmony with any desk, conveniently showing past, present and next month.

A more economical plan of administering the A.A.A. must be submitted by the U.S.D.A., says Chairman Russell of the Senate agricultural appropriations committee, declaring the cost has been entirely too high.



to 30,000,000 investing at least 10% of earnings in War Bonds.

AS of today, in more than 20,000 firms of all sizes have reached the "Honor Roll" goal of at least 10% of the gross payroll in War Bonds. This is a glorious testimony to the voluntary American way of facing emergencies.

But there is still more to be done. By January 1st, 1943, the Treasury hopes to raise the present total of 20,000,000 employees investing an average of 8% of earnings

You are urged to set your own sights accordingly and to do all in your power to start the new year on the Roll of Honor appearing in the "Payroll Savings News." For copy write War Savings Staff, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

TIME IS SHORT. Our country is counting on you to

**"TOP THAT 10%
BY NEW YEAR'S"**



Save with

War Savings Bonds

Supply Trade

Washington, D. C. — W.P.B.'s Conservation Order L-221 effective Dec. 10, prohibits delivery or acceptance of new motors unless they comply with specifications named, and are of simplest practical mechanical and electrical design for the purpose for which they will be used. Purchaser must show why, when he must have a motor of a special type. Use of special types is restricted. A purchaser must show also that the horse power of the motor he asks is no greater than required. This order further requires applicants for motors to certify that they have made every reasonable effort to adapt idle motors or generators in their possession to their purpose, or sought to repair existing equipment, or to obtain used equipment.

St. Paul, Minn.—We pause with heavy heart to pay tribute to, and honor the memory of a man of most distinctive qualities and unusual ability, a life-long associate of many and a most earnest friend of all—Ezra C. Berry, who was at work until a few short days prior to hospital confinement where pneumonia developed to cause his death. Ezra was born in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8, 1862. Entered the services of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., June 23, 1885, selling, servicing and installing scales, engines and other products. He was appointed manager of the newly established Minneapolis Branch in 1890 and had assumed that responsibility continuously since; always active, enthusiastic and loyal to a fault. Few men, if any, can claim his record of fifty-eight years of unbroken, unselfish, productive service. — Bert Thompson.

Washington, D. C.—The Rubber Reserve Co. has made a contract with the National Synthetic Rubber Corporation to operate a new government-owned synthetic rubber plant to be built in Kentucky by the Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones has announced. It is expected that the plant may be completed about June, 1943. The output will be made generally available and allocated by the Government, together with the products of other government-owned synthetic rubber plants. The five independent companies which participate in the ownership of National Synthetic Rubber Corporation are Goodall Rubber, Inc., and Hamilton Rubber Co., Hewitt Rubber Corporation, Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation, and Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.

A purchaser of a new electric motor must show that the horse power of the motor he is applying for is no greater than that required to do the job, according to a provision in General Conservation Order L-221, announced Dec. 4 by the Director General for Operations. L-221 prohibits the delivery or acceptance of motors, unless they comply with certain standard specifications and are of the simplest practicable, mechanical and electrical design. It also requires the purchaser to certify and show reason why he must have a motor of a special type; and it restricts the use of such special types to the conditions and the purposes for which they are required. It limits the use of explosion proof motors to hazardous locations. One of the provisions in the order applies to both motors and generators. It requires the applicant to certify that he has made every reasonable effort (1) to adapt idle motors or generators in his possession, (2) to obtain used ones for his purpose, and (3) to repair or recondition his existing equipment. Where used equipment cannot be secured within a reasonable time by the applicant, it is suggested that he make his needs known to W.P.B.'s Surplus Used Equipment Branch, which will assist him in meeting them.

Chicago, Ill.—Geo. T. Burrell, long head of the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., died on his farm Nov. 24.

Credit as Reflected in Retail Survey

Only 20 per cent of the farm supply stores do 90 per cent or more of their business on a cash basis, according to a report prepared by Walter Mitchell, Jr., of the research and statistical division of Dun & Bradstreet, which analyzes the effect of credit policy on retail expenses and profits in 52 retail trades in 1939.

At the top of the list are variety stores. Fully 90 per cent of these do over 90 per cent of their business on a cash basis. At the bottom of the list are hardware and farm implement stores, where only 1 per cent of the reporting retailers did 90 per cent or more of its business on a cash basis.

"Basic circumstances," says Mr. Mitchell, "make cash transactions natural in some trades and credit inevitable in others. Cash trades sell goods in small quantities for immediate consumption. Cash payment is convenient and non-terrifying for most customers and the cost of charging on the books a myriad of small transactions would increase costs fantastically. On the other hand, retailers in the ten trades at the bottom of the table sell durable goods of sizable unit cost, like a load of feed or coal, or an oil burner.

"The retailer's risk is likely to be less than when goods sold on credit are delivered than when the customer takes them. It costs no more to post a ledger or mail a statement for \$100 than for a 10c sale. Common sense has determined much of retail credit policy on the basis of these experiences."

The survey concludes that where there is a genuine choice between cash and credit policies: the extension of credit is apparently an influence in increasing sales volume, since the sales volume of credit stores almost invariably average more per store than do the sales volumes of cash stores in the same trade. Credit selling usually entails a larger operating expense than a cash policy, but apparently the consumer is commonly just as willing to bear the major part of this extra cost, as reflected in the wider gross margin of the credit store. Even tho the typical credit store earns a lower rate of profit on sales than does the cash store in most trades analyzed, the dollar return to the owner

of the credit store is generally larger because his sales volume is greater.

"The merchants who cashed checks or charged goods for a few relatives, friends, and old customers, seem to have sustained a higher rate of loss on these few risks than did the retailers who make a practice of granting credit and investigated risks in a more systematic manner," says Mr. Mitchell. "Country general stores in the cash group, for example, report a typical loss of 60c for each \$100 of sales. However, since less than \$1 of income in every \$10 represented an open credit sale, the loss on the credit portion of the business averaged about \$7 per \$100.

"On the other hand, a country general store selling half of its volume on credit with a bad debt loss of 1 per cent of total sales would be losing only 2 per cent on its credit volume.

"The record seems to affirm the credit man's maxim that a merchant should make a business of credit or keep clear of it entirely. Credit is . . . an effective selling device. If properly managed, and applied to those goods where credit selling is appropriate, credit extension ordinarily yields added sales volume and increased dollar profits."

Calendars Received

ALLIED MILLS, INC., Chicago, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., are well ahead in distribution of their 1943 calendar. The large, wall-size, date record follows the design of former years, in that each month's sheet is shaped like a bag, and is decorated with the famous Wayne radiating stripes, and each sheet carries a Wayne slogan.

Biased and Confusing Decisions

The National Association of Manufacturers in its annual convention last week adopted a resolution proposed by its committee on industrial relations asserting labor strife is caused by "biased, confusing, and extralegal decisions by the War Labor Board and other government agencies handling labor problems."

"The United States is involved in a grim and terrible war," said the resolution. "The winning of it will be brutally hard, but it must be won. No effort that will hasten victory must be spared, no obstacle that stands in the path of complete and final victory can be tolerated."



Delta Warehouse Co.
Stockton, Calif.

HESS Direct Heat Drier and Cooler

gas fired
with auxiliary oil
burner, installed by

DELTA WAREHOUSE CO.
Stockton, Calif.

They're Profit Makers

**HESS WARMING AND
VENTILATING CO.**
1211 S. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by
F. B. Morrison
20th Edition — 8th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuff," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Forrest City, Ark.—A fine of \$100 was imposed on a cottonseed oil mill here in the U. S. District Court for having shipped to Dallas, Tex., cottonseed screenings labeled 41 per cent protein, but found to contain not more than 38.81 per cent.

Atlanta, Ga.—Meeting at the Ansley Hotel Nov. 24 the Georgia Cottonseed and Peanut Crushers Ass'n voted in favor of the government plan to bring soybeans from the west to Georgia to be crushed in the 47 cottonseed and peanut oil mills of the state. Crushing of Georgia crop is completed in January, after which the mills can operate for several months on beans.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A fine of \$100 was imposed on the Industrial Oil Products Corporation in the district court on the charge of having shipped to Newfield, N. J., sardine oil guaranteed to contain 85 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per gram; whereas it contained less than so represented, one lot containing not more than 60 and the other containing not more than 65 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per gram.

Manhattan, Kan.—Speakers scheduled for the 2d annual feed conference Dec. 10 and 11 are J. S. Hughes on the Principles of Nutrition; A. E. Schumacher on How to Prepare an Adequate Diet for Poultry; H. E. Bechtel on The Roughage Problem in Formulating Grain Mixtures for Dairy Cattle; R. M. Bethke on Factors Affecting the Feeding Value of Soybean Oil Meal; L. M. Anderson on Grain Inspection Service; Paul Ijams on Registration of Live Stock Feeds, and R. M. Bethke on Vitamins for Feeding Farm Animals.

O.P.A. Rules on Feed Sales

After its conference with officials of the O.P.A. and C.C.C. at Washington the committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n headed by A. S. MacDonald of Boston announced that:

"The O.P.A. plans a blanket ceiling on each oil meal similar to millfeed setup. Amendment No. 61 is only a stop-gap, operating until the blanket ceilings become effective. This is possible within 30 days. We hope for modification of amendment No. 61 to facilitate movement of oil meals until new ceilings are effective."

Later, effective Dec. 2 the O.P.A. ruled that less than carload sales by a processor to a jobber, wholesaler or retailer will command not more than a \$1 a ton premium over full carload dealings; small lot transactions by a processor with a consumer or feeder will be allowed not more than a \$3 a ton premium over full lots.

Limitation of the margin of profit which the processor may receive on small lots is correspondingly reflected in the cost of these commodities to the jobber, wholesaler and retailer. This action, plus amendment No. 61, will reduce cost of oil meals and oil cakes to the farmer \$3 to \$4 a ton, as was the intention of amendment No. 61, O.P.A. said. The prescribed 1c1 differentials are set in amendment No. 71 to supplementary regulation No. 14.

The O.P.A. said it plans no further modification of amendment No. 61 to supplementary regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, which enforces markups on full lot sales at all levels of distribution past the processor, until permanent ceilings are set, in some 30 days.

Feed Control in Britain

In Great Britain millfeed agents appointed by the Ministry of Food are distributing the entire production of millfeeds from the various ports at which they are stationed, aided by a deputy and advisory committee.

Manufacturers and traders placing orders for feeds with flour mills are required to declare the destination. Redelivery from a merchant's store is allowed within a radius of 25 miles irrespective of the mill from which the millfeed was originally obtained.

Additional Gasoline for Retail Feed Dealers

A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n writes:

"A retail dealer is not eligible for additional gasoline, but if he renders services as a farm feed specialist and aids farmers in the proper treatment of livestock and poultry, this is considered of a specialized nature. Dealers and employees may be eligible for preferred mileage if traveling by auto with the primary object of rendering technical services as follows:

"Crops or livestock inspection in connection with the marketing or processing thereof; protection of crops, livestock or farms from blights, pests or diseases; services related to the natural and artificial breeding of livestock; services related to the proper feeding and care of livestock and poultry.

"Many elevator operators could qualify under these services and may obtain additional mileage by applying to their local board and if the local board turns them down, they still have the right to appeal to the state board. Under this ruling, you are both entitled to additional gasoline over your A Card, new tires or recapping of your tires. Don't hesitate to ask for what you need to render services to your customers. The O.P.A. expects you to take care of your trade."

Supplies of Oil Cake and Meal

Washington, D. C.—Production of oil cake and meal from soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed, peanuts and copra in 1942-43 is expected to total about 7 million tons—50 per cent larger than in 1941-42. Adding to this the carry-over of cottonseed and peanut cake and meal, probable production of gluten feed, and probable imports of oil cake and meal including copra cake and meal, gives an expected total supply of six feeds of 8,100,000 tons, about 2,400,000 tons larger than the supply in 1941-42. The greatest percentage increase in production over that of 1941-42 probably will come during the summer months if mills operate near capacity throughout the marketing year.

With a strong demand for cake and meal this winter and with supplies not much larger than last year, current production of these feeds is being readily taken. Many crushers have sold their entire output thru the first quarter of 1943. Feed mixers are buying most of the current production of soybean and linseed meal, leaving relatively small quantities available for sale in midwestern terminal markets.

With relatively smaller supplies of animal by-product protein, there probably will be no surplus of oil cake and meal before the late spring or summer of 1943. If production continues near capacity in the second and third quarters of 1943, supplies may be more than adequate to meet the demands of feeders in these quarters.—U.S.D.A.

Local Feed Mixers in Crisis

The entire retail feed industry is due to be destroyed unless something is done at once to make available to them the small quantity of supplementary ingredients required to convert the large volume of home grown feeds into the perfect rations prescribed by the Experiment Stations.

Many farmers improve their custom mix by having the dealer add the required ingredients from his stock, which minerals and concentrates are shipped in by the dealer.

Without the supplements the feeding practices of the farmer will become wasteful, and react unfavorably on the production of butter, eggs and meat.

In his address at the Nutrition School of Purdue University, Lyman Peck of the nutrition committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n recently pointed out that "The supply of some ingredients has been greatly reduced as the result of the war"; and that "Feed manufacturers with adequate storage facilities for ingredients and sufficient capital had an advantage because, anticipating the situation, they stored up a backlog of those ingredients which are seasonal in supply or hard to obtain."

In an endeavor to aid the local feed mixers Orville Carson, general manager of the Lactovee Products Co., writes:

"We have more than 300 feed dealers in Ohio who use our Lactovee in their own feeds, and of course in order to manufacture their own line of feeds, it is absolutely essential that they have protein supplements such as fish meal, meat scraps, tankage, soybean oil meal and gluten meal.

"None of these ingredients are now obtainable to the small feed mixers, all of which seems very peculiar, in view of the fact that representatives of practically all of the large feed manufacturers are calling on these dealers and telling them that they might as well buy their concentrates now as they won't be able to obtain these protein products. Further these concentrates made by the large manufacturers all contain said products, as well as dried milk and cod liver oil. In other words, large manufacturers seem to have no trouble obtaining the various ingredients necessary, so there is evidently something wrong somewhere.

"The smaller feed dealers have no one to say a word in their behalf as they have no organization such as the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n or the National Manufacturers Ass'n.

"In an effort to do something about this, we are taking it up with the National Small Business Mens Ass'n, of which we are a member; also with Senator Robert Taft from Ohio and Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas. As you know, Sen. O'Daniel is an old feed and flour salesman and may be able to assist Sen. Taft in trying to get something done about this unfortunate situation.

"We are vitally interested in this also. Where in the past we have always made money, we are now losing money. We have many thousands of dollars worth of raw materials in our warehouses, which are paid for. We depend on these dealers for practically all our business and if things keep up as they now are, we will be forced out of business."

Feed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during November compared with November, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	3,506	4,009	.....	.....
Boston	35	40	.....	.....
Chicago	20,477	14,449	60,766	47,858
Kansas City	8,610	8,300	24,000	19,925
Milwaukee	180	40	10,880	8,380
Minneapolis	.....	.....	39,240	35,375
Peoria	10,500	11,980	11,900	17,180
Wichita	.....	.....	8,290	6,431

Shark Liver Oil Effect on Milk

The effect of the addition of shark-liver oil to the diet of Guernsey cows was studied both from the standpoint of the vitamin A content of the milk and from that of total milk and butter fat production. It was found that the administration of shark-liver oil in quantities of 700,000 international units or over per cow per day increased vitamin A in the butter fat. A value as high as 170 units per gram was found in one case.

The increase of vitamin potency was largely in the form of vitamin A rather than as carotene, and the increase continued for 23 weeks during which the supplement was fed. The shark-liver oil also increased milk production and possessed no toxic properties similar to that of cod-liver oil, which results in a lowering of percentage of butter fat. A suppression in carotene excretion was also noted by H. J. Deuel, Jr., and J. P. Nuttall.

Cottonseed Hulls Reserved for Furfural Plant

It is reported from Atlanta that there is a shortage of cottonseed hulls for feed in the Southeastern states. A large part of the production is said to be going to the furfural plant at Memphis, Tenn., which is said to be permitted to pay more than the ceiling price for the hulls and naturally gets the preference from the oil mills that have the hulls to sell.

Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Boston	429	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	2,566	2,608	837	827
Kansas City	1,408	6,174	3,366	1,458
Seattle	572	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	84	180	84	216

Your Way to a Key Position in the Wartime Feeding Picture



FORDS PORTABLE HAMMERMILL

help him make the most efficient use of his feeding raw materials—grains and forages!

2nd—You're equipped to render, on-the-spot, a number of services practically every farmer needs. Grinding, mixing, blending in supplements, molasses impregnating. No time-wasting delays or needless hauling for the farmer.

3rd—In your FORDS you have a self-contained feed mill, quality built throughout, that moves fast—can dig into the "corners" to round up a lot of business in a day.

Note—many FORDS Portable Hammermills are being operated by youths and draft-exempt older men—with complete satisfaction. You can find capable men in these classes in your community. Don't overlook the opportunity to put yourself in a key position in the wartime feeding picture. Get the facts NOW!

A FORDS Portable CAN fit into YOUR picture. Get full details, operating plan, prices TODAY. Easy payments, if desired. WRITE . . .

MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 1707 12th St., Streator, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Meeting Nutritive Requirements of Poultry

By L. A. WILHELM, Extension Poultryman,
Purdue University, at the 3rd Annual
Purdue Nutrition School.

The emergencies of the present war situation has demanded two very exacting things from the poultry industry. First, that we produce more baby chicks, more eggs and more poultry meat than has been previously produced. Second, that this be done on less and less of the feeds to which poultrymen have been accustomed. During 1942, this first demand was exceeded but sufficient supplies of most post-war feedstuffs were at hand. Can the poultry industry repeat in 1943- and 1944, and as long as is necessary,—help win this War?

HOW TO STRETCH THE FEED SUPPLY.—Considerable stretching of many feedstuffs will have to be practiced if poultry maintains its goals. A benevolent feed czar could insist on the following things to maintain production at a reasonable degree of efficiency.

1. No meat-scrap or fish-meal for hens kept for market eggs only.
2. Cut meat scrap allowance to 5% for chick starting rations.
3. Eliminate meat scraps entirely from pullet growing rations.
4. Cut meat scrap and fish meal allowance to 5% for breeding rations.
5. Order 5% bran, and 5% middlings to be included in all starting and breeding rations.
6. Order at least 25% wheat in starting and growing rations and for hens kept for market eggs only.
7. Give high priority ratings for equipment for processing distillers solubles, dehydrating alfalfa, clover, etc.

WHY THE STRETCH IS NECESSARY.

—Meat Scraps: It is inconceivable to many folks, that there is or will be a shortage of meat scraps when in 1942-1943 we will market the largest number of hogs ever raised in this country. Why is it? Fighting men eat more than civilians. Much lease-lend meat is shipped unfinished so the cracklings and trimmings are not marketed in this country. Commercial fishing has been practically eliminated. Many former users of fish meal are now bidding for meat scraps. The large increase in hogs and chickens has increased consumption of meat scraps.

Why has meat scraps been so important in our livestock economy? Meat scrap is usually referred to as a protein supplement. It "balances" our usual farm grains for livestock and poultry feeding. Corn, wheat, oats, soybeans and alfalfa are all more or less deficient in choline, or nicotinic acid, or riboflavin. As little as 5% meat scraps in the poultry ration supplies the necessary choline and nicotinic acid to offset this deficiency.

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL.—In 1942 we will have the largest crop of soybeans ever harvested. After the oil is extracted, the stock pile of soybean oil meal for livestock feeding offers one of our best hopes for offsetting our inadequacy of meat scraps. Certain early soybean oil meal work is frequently quoted as the authority that not over 15% of the ration can consist of this valuable feed. Purdue laying mash No. 6 uses 40% soybean oil meal, with mineral corrections. When fed with grain and green succulent pasture it gives excellent results.

Soybean oil meal is deficient in choline. Green succulent pasture is not only rich in choline, nicotinic acid and riboflavin but also supplies other vitamins.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL.—The 1942 crop

year for the dehydration of alfalfa was not too favorable. Increased demands are being made on alfalfa leaf meal for feeding purposes to supply vitamin A formerly obtained from fish oils and as a source of riboflavin. The main source of riboflavin has been the various milk products.

Alfalfa leaf meal when fed at the 5% level in the mash does not supply enough choline, nicotinic acid or riboflavin for a corn and soybean oil meal ration.

CORN AND WHEAT.—The release of government wheat for livestock feeding purposes in the fall of 1942 should have been an indication of a possible shortage of corn. With a bumper crop in the corn belt states in 1942 has come the admonishing that before the 1944 crop is harvested, the livestock and poultry feeders may be scraping the bottom of the bin. Most middle-western states have built their poultry rations primarily around corn and meat scraps. Our supply of corn for poultry feeding purposes can be stretched by the greater use of at least 25% of feed wheat. Additional oats and barley could also be profitably used.

Corn is deficient in choline, nicotinic acid and riboflavin. Wheat and wheat by-products are good sources of choline. However, wheat, oats and barley are weak in vitamin A. This is one of corn's strong points.

GREEN FEED is the hard charging line of the football team of the poultry diet. It does the mopping up on the opposition. It frequently does not get the proper amount of credit for its accomplishments. Green succulent grasses and alfalfa are rich in choline, nicotinic acid, and riboflavin, vitamin A and protein. Flocks of laying hens or young chickens given plenty of succulent pasture will do much to overcome many of the inadequacies or deficiencies of the diet.

Dehydrating Alfalfa

It is a practice of alfalfa millers to buy the farmers' standing crop of hay in the field, loading on dump trucks for quick delivery to the mill.

Here a cutter chops the hay into lengths of 0.8 inch.

From the cutter the alfalfa is elevated into a gas-fired drier and after 7½ minutes exposure to the hot air blast is pushed by a blower out to a conveyor belt.

To cool the hay, fans blow it thru a series of ducts extending over the roof of the plant and returning to a funnel shaped collector. After two such circuits the alfalfa is fed to a hammer mill, then to another collector and finally to the sacking valves.

Manganese Requirement of Laying Hens

The effect of the addition of manganese to complete all mash laying rations was investigated from a practical viewpoint by Marie S. Gutowska and Raymond T. Parkhurst of the Massachusetts Agr. Exp. Station.

Forty-eight Rhode Island Red pullets were kept in all-metal cages for 12 lunar months (2 periods each lasting six lunar months) on a basal all mash ration. The 2 groups fed the high manganese intake received in their diets 76 and 61 parts per million of manganese. A similar number of comparable birds were fed rations containing 17 and 24 p.p.m. of manganese, respectively.

There were no appreciable differences in egg production, feed efficiency, fertility, hatchability, and livability between the compared groups. But the shell breaking strength of eggs laid by the pullets on high manganese intakes was

significantly greater than from the birds fed the low manganese intakes, altho the shell texture was not unsatisfactory in the latter groups.

It was concluded, since all mash laying rations containing as little as 17 and 24 p.p.m. of manganese did not produce in a period of 12 lunar months managanese deficiency symptoms in laying hens, that even these levels in laying rations can be considered as satisfactory from a practical viewpoint.

Replace your alfalfa meal shortage with

CAROTENE

Current alfalfa meal shortages mean a shortage of carotene (International Standard of vitamin A) in your feeds unless you fortify them from other sources.

We are extractors of carotene from natural sources and our carotene products will maintain nutritional levels and vitamin values of your feeds. We also furnish carotene in combination with vitamins D and E. Complete information and prices on request.

Nutritional Research Associates

Dept. R.

South Whitley, Ind.

CHICKENS TURKEYS

Their Feed and Care

Helping your farmer patrons to increase their profits from their flocks will also increase your business. These authoritative books will aid you when advising them.

POULTRY PRODUCTION—Lippincott and Card

A book complete with information needed in the successful raising of poultry. Newly revised. Sixth edition. 603 pages, 215 illustrations. Weight 4 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING—Hurd

Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 200 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY—Judi

Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs. price \$4.00 plus postage.

TURKEY MANAGEMENT—Maraden and Martin

Because of the recognised ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 700 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs. price \$3.50 plus postage.

Nothing is more productive of profit than healthy poultry. These books will aid you in encouraging your patrons to raise the better types. Order them today.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Nutritional Requirements of Poultry

By C. A. ELVEHJEM of the Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin at Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference.

Back in 1936 we found liver residue to stimulate the growth of chicks on partially purified diets. The active material turned out to be the amino acid arginine. We found cartilage to stimulate the growth of chicks on purified diets and Stokstad and Manning found growth promoting factors in polished rice. After considerable work it was found that glycine and cystine as well as arginine are required in addition to 18% casein and that cartilage and polished rice were supplying these amino acids. Briggs, Mills, Elvehjem and Hart have shown that a combination of arginine, glycine and cystine will replace the original cartilage factor.

When the purified rations were supplemented with sources of these amino acids it was possible to study the additional factors needed by the chick. Vitamin B₆ was found to be needed at a level of 300 micrograms per 100 grams of ration. When 5% of yeast was added to the basal ration normal growth and development resulted. Stokstad and Manning referred to this additional nutrient as factor U.

PEROSIS.—However, when these synthetic diets were used, especially when more purified fractions were used in place of the yeast, a high incidence of perosis occurred. At the time these studies were being made it was well known that manganese was an important factor in the prevention of perosis—Wilgus, Norris and Heuser. The relation of certain organic factors to perosis had been suggested since 1930, but in 1940 and 1941 choline was shown to be essential for both turkeys and chicks.

It was thus possible to add another factor in pure form to the simplified diets for chicks. We soon found that when liver extract was used in these purified diets instead of yeast a dermatitis resulted which could not be prevented with pantothenic acid, but biotin was active. This was the first demonstration of the nutritional requirement for biotin since all previous biotin deficiencies had been produced by the addition to the diet of egg white.

Even if choline and biotin are supplied, at least two additional factors are needed. The Cornell workers use the terms R and S for these factors and have obtained their concentrates from yeast. We have been fractionating liver extract and one of the factors may be

Choline and Yeast in Chick Nutrition

Paul R. Record and R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Agricultural Exp. Sta. report that evidence is presented which shows that choline is essential to the promotion of growth and the prevention of perosis in chicks on a ration containing an adequate amount of manganese. Approximately 0.15 per cent choline had to be added in the form of hydrochloride to give maximum results.

Dried brewer's yeast used in the experiments was found to contain some other factor or factors aside from choline and the known members of the vitamin B complex which are required by the chick. The factor or factors are identical with the alcohol-precipitate factor or factors reported by the Cornell group of investigators (1938, 1939, 1940) to be essential for growth of chicks.

Soybean phosphatides or soybean lecithin was found to be effective in promoting growth and in the control of perosis. Its effect on a choline basis was fully comparable, if not superior, to that obtained with choline in the form of the hydrochloride.

The addition of methionine to the basal ration resulted in increased growth without any marked effect on the prevention of perosis, indicating that methionine is essential for the growth of chicks.

related to folic acid, which is a growth factor for *L. casei*. There is also a factor which is distinct from folic acid and which is especially concerned with feather development. Grass is a rich source of folic acid but is less potent in the feather factor. It is also interesting that milk and grains are rather poor sources of this feather factor and this fact probably explains why chicks fail to grow on mineralized milk. However, it is impossible to make any definite conclusions until each factor is identified.

HATCHABILITY.—In 1939 Bauernfeind and Norris studied the role of the factor which we now know as pantothenic acid in the mature fowl. The basal diet was rendered deficient by subjecting the cereal portion of the ration and the liver extract used to prolonged dry heat treatment. Using such a diet for the chick, it was found that the diet was not only deficient in pantothenic acid, but another factor not identical with any of the known vitamins was also needed. Both the pantothenic acid and the new factor were found to be necessary for reproduction in the domestic fowl. At about the same time Lepkovsky, Taylor, Jukes and Almquist concluded that pantothenic acid exercises no function in maintaining either hatchability or egg production under the conditions of their experiments. Very recent work by Gillis, Heuser and Norris indicates that pantothenic acid functions only to a very small extent in the absence of other unidentified factors. The addition of pantothenic acid alone to their basal ration increased hatchability from 0 to 10@30%. When it was added along with liver extract, hatchability was increased up to 50@60%. The factor in liver had little effect on hatchability except in the presence of pantothenic acid. This work was also carried out with a ration that had been rendered deficient by heat treatment. It is important, therefore, to point out that in a recent paper from our laboratory we have shown that heat treatment destroys not only pantothenic acid but also biotin and one or more factors present in yeast or liver extract. The work has been further clarified through the recent studies by Cravens, Sebesta, Halpin and Hart. They used a synthetic ration containing 4% of solubilized liver extract. On such a diet the egg production was fairly satisfactory, but the hatchability dropped from 80% of the fertile eggs to less than 20% in six weeks. The addition of biotin increased the degree of hatchability to approximately 90@100% within a few weeks' time. The biotin could be supplied either through a concentrate or as kidney residue or as a whey concentrate. This ration is very similar to the one which we have been using for work with the growing chick, and when liver extract is removed from the diet of the hen there is both a decrease in egg production and hatchability. Thus when more is learned about the additional factors for the chick we can experiment more intelligently with the hen. With this background then let us turn to table I, which gives the nutritional requirements on a quantitative basis as accurately as we can estimate them at the present time.

[To be continued.]

DRIED MILK PRODUCTS FEEDING A & D OILS

LACTO-VEE

FOR-CLO

LACTO-VEE PRODUCTS CO.
Dayton, Ohio

CLO-TRATE VITAMIN PRODUCTS

To fortify your feeds in accordance with government regulations, use one or more of the following CLO-TRATE Products:

CLO-TRATE "Super 400"
Vitamin A&D Feeding Oil
contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 3000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "400"
Vitamin A&D Feeding Oil
contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 2000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "L-40"
Vitamin A&D Feeding Oil
contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 1000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "800"
Vitamin D Feeding Oil
contains 800 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

CLO-TRATE "DRY D"
activated animal sterol (vitamin D) in edible powder form, contains 2000 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

Each CLO-TRATE Product is guaranteed to contain not less than the unitage claimed. Every batch is checked before shipment in our chemical and physical laboratories, and tested on chicks by the A.O. A.C. method.

**WHITE
LABORATORIES, INC.**

NEWARK

NEW JERSEY



Here's the Simple Answer to Your Tramp Iron Problem
Eliminate Fire Hazard and Damaged Machinery
WITH NEW LOW COST

ALNICO PERMANENT MAGNETS
(Mfg. Under General Electric Patents)

NO WIRING — NO UPKEEP — LASTS FOREVER

Guaranteed 100% Effective—Easily Installed

ERIEZ MFG. CO.

Box 1284

ERIE, PA.

Protein Supplement Problem

By DR. R. M. BETHKE, in charge of nutrition investigation, Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., at feed manufacturers nutrition school of the University of Minnesota.

When a pound of digestible protein in one feed was compared with a pound of digestible protein from another feed, one almost invariably proved better than the other. Further investigation showed that proteins contained a varying number of chemical substances known as "amino acid." These amino acids are frequently referred to as the "building stones" or materials from which all proteins are formed. There are at present 22 known amino acids. The number and proportions of these amino acids vary in different proteins. The plant proteins are different from those of animal origin, the proteins of corn are different from those of other grains, the proteins of muscle tissue are different from those of glandular or connective tissue, etc.

THE AMINO ACIDS—Of the 22 known amino acids 10 have been shown to be essential for the rat to live and grow. The remaining 12 amino acids are classified as non-essential, i.e., they can either be formed from other amino acids or are not required. A protein which does not supply the essential amino acids is nutritionally incomplete and is referred to as an incomplete protein. On the contrary a protein which supplies all of the essential amino acids in proper amounts is called a complete protein.

Proteins of animal origin as a general rule contain a higher percentage of the essential amino acids than do plant proteins and are therefore, spoken of as being of higher quality or more complete than those of plant origin. This has led to the common general statement that animal and fish proteins are of better quality than vegetable or plant proteins. It is known, however, that there are exceptions to that general statement. For example, the proteins of properly processed soybean oil meal.

The amino acid requirements of livestock are not known. Limited information on the amino acid needs of poultry is available.

In practice, livestock and poultry are not fed individual proteins, but mixtures of proteins in one or more feed-stuffs. The purpose is to so combine proteins from feedstuffs that the total feed will contain not only all the essential amino acids, but also in amounts which can be utilized most efficiently by the animal.

The following table illustrates the end desired in combining proteins of different feedstuffs:

Amino acid—	Protein—			Equal parts A, B, C	Body protein
	A	B	C		
1.....	12	10	13	11.7	10
2.....	7	12	11	10.0	10
3.....	7	4	16	9.0	10
4.....	12	18	..	10.0	10
5.....	8	6	14	9.3	10
6.....	10	10	8	9.3	10
7.....	13	3	9	8.3	10
8.....	8	16	2	8.7	10
9.....	12	7	13	10.7	10
10.....	11	14	14	13.0	10
Value	70	40	00	87.0	

By combining proteins A, B and C we get an entirely different amino acid makeup. All the essential amino acids are present and in such amounts that the combination is better than any one of the single proteins. If one protein did not supplement another then the average of their individual utilizations, or 37 per cent, would represent the value of the mixture. Actually the combined proteins have a value of 87 per cent. The difference between 87 and 37 represents the supplementary action between the true proteins. This is exactly what we are striving to do in practice and it works out that way. At Illinois, for example, it was found that pigs utilized 54 per cent of the digestible protein from corn, 42 per cent of the digestible protein of tankage, while the digestible protein of the combination was utilized by 61 per cent.

RUMINANTS do not require as complete a protein for good performance as do nonruminants. The reason for this is due to the properties of the digestive system. In the paunch of cattle and sheep there are thousands of micro-organisms at work making up for insufficiencies of key amino acids in the feed. These micro-organisms can and do transform feed protein into bacterial protein which in turn is used by the animal. Further evidence that protein quality is less critical in ruminants than other farm animals is supported by the recent studies at Wisconsin, Illinois and Cornell that ruminants can utilize a certain per cent of urea nitrogen for building body proteins.

Since ruminants do not need as complete proteins as do poultry and swine, it is sound economy to conserve the better quality proteins for poultry and swine feeding purposes.

ANIMAL PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS for years have been considered more or less indispensable in the economical feeding of swine and poultry. Altho experimental work had shown that certain plant protein supplements could be used to advantage with animal and/or fish products, there still persisted a feeling of greater security when liberal amounts of animal and/or fish products were used in their feed. The present shortage of animal and fish protein sources, however, necessitates the use of minimum amounts of these products and maximum amounts of plant protein supplements. The best all-around product for this purpose is soybean oil meal which has been properly processed.

It has been shown that swine on good pasture will do well if their rations contain only plant proteins and minerals. However, in case of dry-lot feeding, and especially in case of young pigs, it is well to include some animal or fish protein supplement.

POULTRY FEEDS, like swine feeds, will have to contain maximum percentages of plant protein supplements during the war period. The most satisfactory protein supplement to take the place of meat scraps and/or fish meal is properly processed soybean oil meal. Other plant protein sources like peanut meal and corn gluten meal have too many amino acid deficiencies, according to California investigators, to serve as substitutes for meat scraps or fish meal protein. When these products are used, they must be liberally reinforced with animal or fish protein in order to secure good results.

Under most conditions, it is advisable to use some animal or fish protein. A recommendation frequently made is that not less than 20 per cent of the total protein in a feed comes from animal and/or fish sources. In all probability, it will not be possible to use the above proportions of animal and fish protein in all poultry feeds. In my judgment, satisfactory starting feeds and 18 to 20 per cent laying mash can be made with 5 per cent meat scraps and/or fish meal, if the necessary vitamins and minerals are provided. There is, in fact, evidence that growing and laying feeds do not need to contain any animal or fish protein when the birds are on good grass range.

When tankage, meat scraps or fish meal

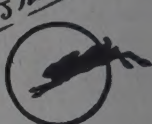
CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with Laboratory Analyses

Protein, Fat, and Fibre
—Feed or Grain—
Analyzed at
Reasonable Rates

Runyon Testing Laboratories
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois
"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

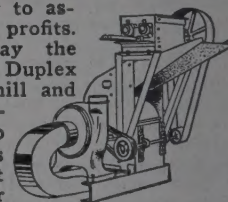
Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.
Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS LAMAR, COLO.

CUTS YOUR GRINDING AND MIXING COSTS

That's the way to assure more profits. That's the way the complete Kelly Duplex line of feed mill and elevator equipment can help you. And that's why you'll want to write us for catalog and details today.



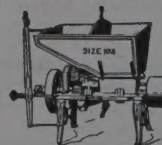
KELLY DUPLEX

The DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSH ST. LOUIS

Minerals for Livestock

By G. BOHSTEDT, University of Wisconsin, before Purdue Nutrition School.

are replaced with plant protein sources either for swine or poultry, special attention needs to be paid to the mineral content of the ration.

Plant protein supplements contain less calcium and phosphorus than do tankage, meat scraps and fish meal. There is also evidence which suggests that whenever liberal amounts of plant protein supplements are used in swine and poultry rations to replace animal or fish protein supplements, more attention needs to be paid to the vitamin B complex factors; the reason being that plant protein concentrates presumably contain proportionately less of some of the essential vitamin B complex fractions than do animal or fish products.

When swine or poultry are on good pasture the necessary vitamins are supplied. However, in case of dry-lot or indoor feeding the vitamins normally present in young growing grass must be supplied either by means of high quality alfalfa hay or meal, milk or milk products, or certain fermentation and distillation industry by-products known to contain the vitamin B complex factors of young grass or milk.

Grain as Feed in Burlap Bags

Any new burlap bags acquired by any user after Nov. 2, 1942 can be used only for the packing of the following products: barley, beans and peas, chemicals (other than fertilizer), dairy products, mohair, potatoes, rice, salt (rock), seeds, feeds and meals for animal consumption, fruits (dried), nuts, sponges, starch, sugar (raw), wheat, wool and wool products.—Conservation Order No. M-221, of the W.P.B.

It was explained to the Paper and Textile Unit, Containers Division, W.P.B., that it did not seem reasonable that burlap bags should be allowed for use in packing barley and wheat and animal feeds and yet not allowed for packing corn and oats used for animal and poultry feeding.

The reply received by R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, is that any grain used to feed animals can be classified as feed for animal consumption and, therefore, shippers are entitled under this order to pack all grains used as feed in burlap bags.

Carotene Values Determined by Availability

Commercial producers of carotene, natural source of vitamin A, explain that economy of feeding demands full utilization of the carotene found in various forms of plant life.

Utilization of carotene by livestock and poultry depends upon breaking down the plant cells containing this valuable chemical factor. Livestock and poultry can do it in their systems, but the efficiency of the animal's livestock system is not very high as is well known in feeding circles which have discovered feeding values of most feed ingredients are improved thru grinding.

No hammer mill, no mechanical means of pulverizing is sufficient to break down the carotene cells in plant life. Yet these cells must be broken down in some way to make their contents fully available to the animal consuming them.

The answer is chemistry. Chemicals like ether will break down the carotene cells, and open them, so that their contents are readily available to the animal that consumes them.

The ether does not stay in the feed of course. Ether is highly volatile. Exposed to air it evaporates. But the carotene exposed by its action does not evaporate. Mixed into a feed it becomes 100% available for the beneficial effects that this pro-vitamin A has on the health of practically every form of animal life.

So the commercial laboratories who have investigated this question have capped many long years of research with discoveries of how to put carotene in pills, and capsules, and oils, so that it becomes 100% available, and a good investment for the user.

Salt, or iodized salt, may be fed both in the grain mixture and free-choice along with the bone meal. Feeding straight ground limestone, or calcium carbonate, or feeding a mineral mixture that has several times as much calcium as phosphorus, is seldom necessary with dairy cattle. A great deal of lime is especially uncalled for, any time most or all of the roughage is alfalfa or similar legume roughage.

PHOSPHORUS.—Beef cattle and sheep under range conditions may at times or in places benefit from the consumption of phosphate, especially during very dry seasons when the absorption of soil phosphorus by the range forage may be greatly decreased. Calcium is not so affected.

For instance, in some South African range studies it was found that during the growing season, including the mid-summer dry season, the phosphorus percentages in the range forage, on the air-dry basis, decreased as follows, the analyses having been 4 to 6 weeks apart: .26, .13, .09, .09, .05, .03, .04 per cent. Considering their minimum phosphorus requirement of about 0.20 per cent, it is seen that for months at a time the cattle needed to live on the phosphorus reserves in their skeleton, unless they had other means of getting phosphorus, which they had by chewing bones. All this time the calcium percentage of the forage varied from .22 to .42 per cent, and was therefore abundantly high, the cattle needing a minimum of only about .20 per cent, the same as they did of phosphorus.

CALCIUM.—Average analyses in this country of alfalfa hay, timothy hay, corn, oats, wheat bran, and soybean oil meal are: 1.43, .27, .01, .09, .12, and .28 per cent calcium, and .21, .16, .28, .33, 1.32, and .66 per cent phosphorus, respectively. It is seen that in relation to the actual requirements of cattle, the combination of hay, especially legume hay, and a grain mixture that includes some of the high-phosphorus protein concentrates, rather nicely provides the animals with both of these important mineral elements. Of the two elements, phosphorus is more likely to be deficient in the ration.

Baby beeves, however, have benefited from the consumption of ground limestone after they have for several months been on a full feed of corn balanced with cottonseed meal and a very limited amount of hay and silage. Such a ration, while abundantly high in phosphorus, may be too low in lime.

Thus phosphorus may at times be lacking on a "skimpy" feed intake, but calcium on a "rich" diet.

A baby beef ration as a whole frequently has so much grain or concentrated feed in it that if everything were ground up and mixed, it would make a satisfactory ration for a hog. This is true, however, only provided it had some ground limestone added to it. This for the reason that all grains, oil meals, and mill feeds are relatively low in lime. These feeds seldom are low in phosphorus.

Mixing one per cent of high calcium ground limestone, or a mixture of ground limestone and bone meal, together with the necessary salt, or iodized salt, satisfies the requirements of hogs any time their rations are balanced with vegetal protein concentrates. If balanced mainly or entirely with animal by-products like tankage or skimmilk, no additional lime or phosphorus is necessary. The particular proportion of oil meal or mill feed on the one hand, and tankage on the other, determines whether, or how much, additional minerals need to be fed.

COPPER-IRON.—Only for suckling pigs that in early spring perhaps are not yet out on soil, or on pasture, and that subsist entirely

on their mother's milk, is the copper-iron treatment recommended as a preventive or cure of nutritional anemia.

Outside of copper (and iron) for suckling pigs, and iodine for all breeding animals in a so-called goiter belt, with rare exceptions no other trace elements have been found necessary to be included in mineral mixtures, or in rations as a whole.

A COBALT deficiency area nearest us appears to be the Grand Traverse region of Michigan. Whether it is actually necessary to include cobalt, or manganese, or still other minerals, trace or otherwise, in livestock rations elsewhere in this part of the United States, will very likely be determined by observations and experiments in the years to come.

SUMMARY.—Minerals are needed by livestock not merely for the growth of bones, but in all vital processes. Calcium and phosphorus outside of salt, or in places iodized salt, are the most important mineral elements about which to be concerned.

Roughages are more apt to run low in phosphorus than they are in calcium, or lime, and this prompts a certain amount of care as to the phosphorus content of cattle rations.

Feeding legumes for part of the roughage, and an oil meal or mill feed for part of the grain mixture, provides liberal amounts of both calcium and phosphorus for milk production. Much less of both elements are necessary for beef cattle, sheep, and horses, than are necessary for milking dairy cows.

If there should be doubt in the mind of an owner or caretaker as to the mineral sufficiency of the feed for his livestock, he may want to give them free access to a mineral mixture which can afford to be very simple. For cattle or other herbivorous animals this should be predominantly a phosphate like bone meal. For swine it should be largely if not entirely ground limestone, or calcium carbonate. Such a mineral may be mixed with a little salt for greater palatability, but the animals should not be obliged to get most or all of their salt requirement from such a mixture. They should preferably have salt in their grain mixture, and free access to salt besides.

WHEN ANIMAL PROTEIN CONCENTRATES are used as the main or the only concentrates for balancing a ration for pigs, both lime and phosphorus are well supplied. In the degree that tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, skimmilk or buttermilk is reduced in the protein supplement, or in the ration as a whole, compensating amounts of lime, or both lime and phosphorus, must be added.

When only oil meals and mill feeds are used as protein supplements in swine rations, failure results unless about one per cent ground limestone or calcium carbonate, or the mixture of this with a suitable phosphate, is added to the ration.

Outside of iodine (or copper-iron for suckling pigs) no trace mineral elements are known as necessary to be added to livestock feeds over any extensive region in this country, particularly in the north-central states.

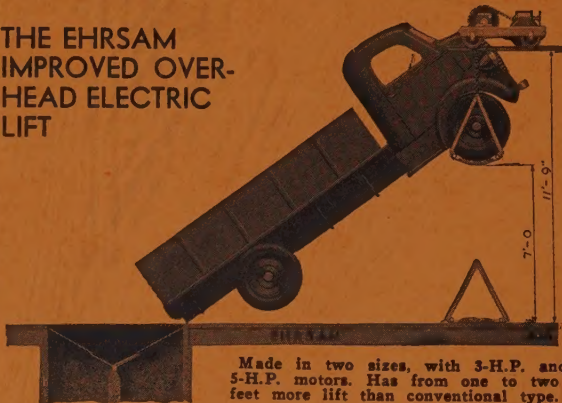
Rice By-Products for Steers

In a 112-day finishing period at the Louisiana Experiment Station with approximately 500-lb. steers, a mixture of rice polish and rice bran proved to have 82% of the feeding value of ground corn when fed with cottonseed meal and rice straw. Blackstrap molasses mixed with rice bran and rice polish had about 80-90% of the feeding value of corn.

The average daily gain produced on the standard ration of 2.78 lbs. was reduced to 2.3 to 2.5 lbs. when the corn was replaced by the rice products alone or with the molasses.

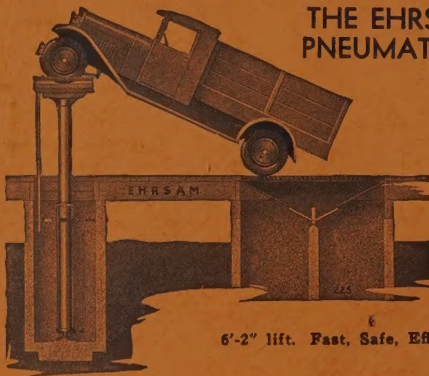
EHR SAM TRUCK LIFTS

THE EHR SAM
IMPROVED OVER-
HEAD ELECTRIC
LIFT



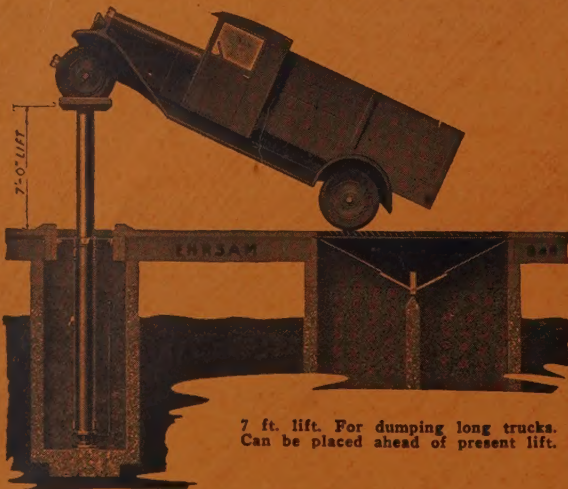
Made in two sizes, with 3-H.P. and 5-H.P. motors. Has from one to two feet more lift than conventional type.

THE EHR SAM STD.
PNEUMATIC LIFT



6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

THE EHR SAM STYLE B PNEUMATIC LIFT



7 ft. lift. For dumping long trucks.
Can be placed ahead of present lift.

Write for new catalogue No. 439

THE J.B.EHR SAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

549 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago
Ralph K. Albert, 902 Southland Life Bldg., Dallas

KEEP YOUR BELTS RUNNING

1. Inspect your belts and fastenings frequently.
2. If you find that the lacing is badly worn and the belt joint is badly frayed or worn relace the belt with Alligator Steel Belt Lacing.
3. Don't throw worn belting away. Worn belting can be reconditioned or you can easily make up a serviceable belt by cutting out the best sections of old belts and then splicing them together with Alligator Steel Belt Lacing.
4. Be sure and use the size of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing recommended for the thickness of belt to be spliced.
5. Where belts are to be laced that are wider than the standard lengths of 6, 8 or 12 inches, Alligator Belt Lacing is available in continuous lengths for any width of belt. The continuous length is easier to apply and makes a more uniform and longer lasting joint.
6. Write for our Bulletin A-60 that gives complete details on how to lace flat belts of leather, rubber, balata, canvas, from 1/16" to 5/8" thick and as wide as they come.

JUST A HAMMER TO APPLY IT



• Lacing can be applied right at the location of the belt without even taking the belt off the line shaft. Alligator has strength with long life, compression grip, is smooth on both faces and the joint is easy to take apart at any time regardless of the amount of wear.

FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING CO., 4692 Lexington St., Chicago

ALLIGATOR

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

STEEL BELT LACING

For more than 30 years the most universally used steel belt lacing in the world.

WHERE WILL A FIREBUG STRIKE NEXT?

**A REWARD UP TO
\$500.00**

A reward up to \$500 will be paid by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons burning or attempting to burn any mill or elevator property insured in "THE MILL MUTUALS."

Report any evidence immediately to the

Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

400 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois